INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 66--- BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 16 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

DO "FINE MANNERS" MAKE FINE PEOPLE? SEE the Bewitching Beauty

GLORIA SWANSON

In the Magnificent Paramount Picture

"FINE MANNERS"

A Fast-moving Comedy Love Drama that gives Gloria an opportunity to wear gorgeous gowns and play the role of fashion as well as a burlesque chorus girl. Also two further parts of

TARZAN THE MIGHTY

TO-NIGHT AT : 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY 17th March at 10 O'Clock in the MORNING will be Screened the great Picture, the

"KING OF KINGS"

Depicting the Life of Lord Jesus Christ.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
16 Mar.	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

ote about	Steamers	Tons.
4 p.m. 21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
29th Mar.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
16th Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
18th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
20th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Lines of steamers. Return fare Rs. 5[illegible] particulars to the [illegible]

There will be s[illegible] Mondays, Wednesd[illegible] Saturdays, every [illegible] of the Karachi Gu[illegible] Friday is depende[illegible] the inward Engli[illegible]

Local passenger[illegible] proceed by Th[illegible] accommodation[illegible] gers ex the [illegible] through pas[illegible]

Terms a[illegible] sage may[illegible]

MAC[illegible]

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern---Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

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[illegible]on
[illegible]rms
[illegible]ral

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920,
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND „ 5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS „ 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street,
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS— Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,093

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

SAVE EYES

of all, troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bander Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 27[illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LECTURER in Biology on a permanent post graded Rs. 100/- to 200/-. M. Sc. preferred. Apply before 31st March to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.
A 31949

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

PROFESSION

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES. Correct forecast of the Rise and Decline of the Market, based on the Natural Law of Revolution. Daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. FUTURES Apply Box No. 2958 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1507

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
8

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KHADAR—DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED—We can supply hand woven Khadar, Dhoties and Saries at reasonable rates. Apply at once to:—Messrs KISHEN SINGH MAN SINGH, Cloth Merchants, Amritsar. Telegrams:—FORWARD
T 31922

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 8537 Bombay.
T 31878

MATORI Contraceptive tablets resist heat. GELOTUBE effectively prevents venereal diseases. SOLE AGENTS: RIGHT AGENCY, Girgaum: Bombay.
T R1509

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—In Mahomed Building, 2nd floor, Opp., Excelsior Theatre, and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R1457

TO LET—Commodious one-storied BUNGALOW No. 281 Tardeo Road within next lane to Mr. Adenvala's Bungalow. Apply to ANANDJEE VALJEE, Ghadial Galli, Moolji Jetha Market, Bombay, 2.
C R1497

MATHERAN—Fully furnished bungalows for hot season at moderate rent in Savoy Hotel. Central situation. Apply MANAGER, PINTO HOTEL.
C R1501

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FERTILE LAND, 25 Bighas on Ajmer to Pushkar Road on the border of Anasagar Lake and near Bandi River and village Ketrareli. 11/2 miles from the city and 1 mile from "The New Weaving and Industrial Mills, Ltd. Ajmer." Best for factories Mills, Temples, Dharamshalas, and every kind of crop. For particulars apply to Box No. 2259 Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
T R1508

AUCTION SALE of the JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS will take place at the 2nd floor of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 26th March at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) through Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.
T 31958

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-4-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-4-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sole right of exporting minor forest produce, viz Timru and Asitri leaves, wax, honey gums, lac and musli, etc. from Banswara State for the year 1929-30.

Tenders must reach Superintendent, Forests, Banswara State, (Rajputana), before 25th March 1929, accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 50/- without which no Tender will be considered.

Dated the 10th March, 1929.

SUPERINTENDENT, FORESTS,
Banswara State.
31950

MINERWA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF SEVENTH AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 6th day of February, 1929, a Call of Rs. 10/- per Share, being the Seventh and the Final Call, was made and it was Resolved that such Call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1929, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such Call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum would be charged from the 3rd April 1929 upto the date of actual payment.

It was also Resolved that the Seventh and the Final Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 16th day of March, 1929, and that no application for transfer of shares should be accepted after the 16th day of March, 1929, unless such applications are accompanied by the Seventh and the Final Call moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.
Managing Agents.
Bomay, 6th February, 1929.
31784

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MILEAGE COUPON BOOKS FOR MERCANTILE FIRMS.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1929, 1st and 2nd Class Coupon books at reduced fares will be issued, on production of a certificate in the prescribed form, to representatives of Mercantile firms for journeys totalling 3,000 miles performed on business of their firms within six months from the date of issue. The Coupon books will be issued at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 234-6-0 and Rs. 117-3-0, per first and second class coupon book respectively.

For full particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 11th March, 1929.
31940

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of CHINAPPA KRISHNAJI PUPALA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business of Contractor and Sanitary plumber under the name and style of KRISHNAJI CHINOO & SONS also as KRISHNAJEE CHINOO & SONS, residing at Kamatipura without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) VITHOBA KRISHNAJI PUPALA, (2) SHANKERRAO KRISHNAJI PUPALA, and (3) JERAM WOMESH JACOB, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants the first two residing at Kamatipura without the Fort of Bombay and the last residing at Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the Last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-third Day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 23rd day of January, 1929.
Messrs. THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
31946

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 359 of 1929.

RAMDAS VALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Kalkadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.
vs.
KALYANJI VARDHMAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a broker in Cotton, lately residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,
KALYANJI VARDHMAN.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a suit against you for recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,315 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and costs and the hearing of the suit is fixed for 27th March, 1929, when you are summoned to appear in the Court in default, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of March, 1929.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN
For Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN.
12th day of March 1929.
Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
31957

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (JAMSHEDI NAVROZ) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th March, 1929.
31931

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the first floor on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 15th March, 1929.
31956

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 318 of 1928.

(1) BHAGWANT JANARDHAN MHATRE, (2) ANANTA DADOBA, (3) VASANTRAO DAMODAR RAGHOBA, Trustees of the Gopchar and Bhoye Charities ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) PANDURANG JAYRAM MANTRI, (2) BHALCHANDRA PANDURANG MANTRI, (3) RAMRAO PANDURANG MANTRI, (4) CHINTAMANI PANDURANG MANTRI, (5) BALKRISHNA JAYRAM MANTRI, (6) KESHAV JAYRAM MANTRI, (7) DAULATRAO JAYRAM MANTRI, (8) DATTATRAYA DAULATRAO MANTRI, (9) PRABHAKAR DAULATRAO MANTRI, (10) SHANKER DAULATRAO MANTRI, (11) SAVITRIBAI, widow of Rai Saheb Jayram Janardhan Mantri, ... Defendants.

To,

SHANKER DAULATRAO MANTRI,
and
SAVITRIBAI, widow of Rai Saheb Jayram Janardhan Mantri

The 10th and 11th Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit among others against you for declaration that all rights, titles and interests arising under the Consent Decree, dated the 24th November, 1927, in Suit No. 1403 of 1925 are void as against the Plaintiffs attachment of the same date so far as the family house at Mughbhat Lane is concerned, that in so far as the said Consent Decree purports in terms of the writing made in continuation of the award of 31st March, 1927 in the said suit to have the effect of transferring assigning and vesting the said one-fourth share of the 7th Defendant abovenamed and his sons in the said family house at Mughbhat Lane and the immoveable property at Thana and the sum of Rs. 19988-12-9 to and unto defendants 1 to 6 abovenamed the said consent decree is collusive and fraudulent and that the same is to that extent null and void; and that the 7th defendant abovenamed and his sons defendants 8 to 10 abovenamed are duly entitled to and own an equal one-fourth share in the said family house at Mughbhat Lane and the said immoveable properties at Thana as well as in the said sum of Rs. 19988-12-9 and the charge in respect thereof on the chawls at Mughbhat Lane and the house at Marine Street and that such equal one-fourth share be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the proceeds thereof applied as far as may be sufficient to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs claim against the 7th Defendant; for appointment of Receiver and for costs and further and other relief.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the 1st day of May, 1929, is fixed for hearing and final disposal of the when you are summoned to appe above Court either in person vocate duly instruct all your witness ing to this suit AND TAK in default of will be he sence.

Dat

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

(1) S. D. SHETHIA & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Coal Merchants at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay and (2) SHIVJI DHARAMSEY SHETHIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 12th day of March, 1929, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp by the Petitioners abovenamed, Creditors of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Judge hearing Company winding up matters in Chambers on the 9th day of April, 1929; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1929.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
31954

BOOKS on INDIA.

22 Uniform Cloth-Bound Volumes

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
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CARRY GOSPEL OF KHADDAR TO EVERY HOUSE.

Prepare for National Stock-taking Day

—:o:—

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, writes:—

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has adopted a definite scheme for the boycott of foreign cloth. It was published in the press some days ago.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has now started its work. It is taking steps to publish leaflets in support of the boycott movement. It is also proposed to issue periodical bulletins containing suggestions for carrying out the programme of Foreign Cloth Boycott and a report of the work done in this behalf in the country. The Central Office of the Committee is, for the present, located at Bombay and all communications to it should, until further notice, be addressed to:—

The Secretary, F.C.B. Committee, Congress House, 411 Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

If we are to develop an effective sanction for the National Demand it is essential that all Congress Committees should take immediate steps to quicken the pace of their activities. It will be desirable if District Congress Committees at once proceeded to appoint special F. C. B. Committees consisting of persons best suited for organising an effective boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi.

NATIONAL STOCK TANKING.

The 1st of May 1929 has been fixed as the day for a National Stock-taking of the progress of F.C.B. in the various provinces. A consolidated report of the work done upto that date is proposed to be placed before the Working Committee of the Congress at its meeting on 4th May 1929 so that it could give such guidance for the remainder of the year as it thinks fit.

We have therefore hardly two months before the first National Stock-taking will take place. Unless from to-day, all Congress organisations devote themselves seriously to the programme of F.C.B. the world will probably pass an adverse judgment against us on the morning of 1st January 1930.

THE DETAILED PROGRAMME.

Each Congress Committee is requested to carry out the following programme and make a start on the earliest possible date:—

(1) Where the Boycott work has not already been started, it should be commenced immediately on receipt of this bulletin. The co-operation of all such bodies named in clause (8) of the above scheme as agree in the policy of the boycott of foreign cloth should be invited by Congress Committees.

(2) Volunteers, men and women, should be enrolled, at the rate of at least one volunteer per 2000 of local population, to go from house to house, take pledges for the boycott of foreign cloth, collect such cloth wherever possible and deliver or receive orders for Khadi. The foreign cloth collected should be publicly burnt wherever possible.

(3) The volunteers should all be clad in Khadi.

(4) They should go out for some hours daily for the house to house work and also carry Khadi for sale.

(5) There shold be, preferably a daily otherwise a weekly report in the local press of (a) the number of persons who have taken the Boycott pledge (b) the value of Khadi sales during the previous day or week as the case may be and (c) the total number of such persons and the total value of such sales from the day of commencement of the Boycott work to the date of publication.

(6) It will be very useful and effective if the total annual value of foreign cloth otherwise purchased on an average by the pledged boycotters could also be announced in the press.

(7) The volunteers must also visit all the dealers in foreign cloth within the local area with a view to enlisting their help and inducing them to stop further purchases of foreign cloth and to cancel all cancellable orders. If considered possible and desirable by the local workers, meetings of the dealers in foreign cloth may be called and they should be persuaded jointly to resolve to stop further importation of foreign cloth.

(8) With regard to picketing, it may be resorted to when (a) the ground is sufficiently prepared for it by propaganda and the abvoe-mentioned house to house work, and as a result, public opinion is ready for such a step, (b) there is no danger of violence being committed by Congress pickets and (c) an adequate number of reliabe and seasoned volunteers is available tocommence and maintain the programme of picketing.

(9) The Khadi which is delivered by the volunteers to the public or which the public are advised to purchase must bear the stamp of the All-India Spinners' Association. The Congress Committees will be well advised, as soon as its funds permit, to open their own Khadi Bhandar and purchase their stocks either directly from the A.I.S.A. or from any centre certified by the A.I.S.A. Where such a Bhandar cannot be opened by the Congress Committee, the volunteers should refer the public to the nearest depot of the A.I.S.A. or the nearest centre certified by it.

(10) The A.I.S.A. is likely to supply Congress Committees with Khadi against a certain amount kept as an advance. It is, therefore, necessary that simultaneously with the work of enrolling volunteers Congress Committees should start the collection of funds to finance the purchase of Khadi from or through the A.I.S.A. and its sale to the boycotters of foreign cloth. How much should be collected by each Committee will naturally be determined by the extent of the boycott work undertaken by it.

(11) In addition to enrolling volunteers for house to house work, each Committee must arrange for propaganda in favour of the use of Khadi and complete boycott of foreign cloth by lectures, posters, hand-bills and where possible by magic lantern shows.

(12) Members of Legislatures are requested to move in their local Councils Bills amending the existing Acts relating to Municipalities and Local Boards so as to make the imposition of a prohibitive octroi or terminal tax on foreign cloth an obligatory duty of those bodies.

(13) With a view to save time and expedite the carrying out of the programme and the issue of up-to date digests of the work done in the country, each District Congress Committee is requested, in addition to such periodical reports as it sends to the Provincial Congress Committee, to send to this office a weekly report of (1) th enumber of persons who have taken the boycott pledge, (2) the value of Khadi sales, (3) the value of foreign cloth which the boycotters usually purchased in a year, (4) the daily average of the number of volunteers who carried out the boycott work, (5) the effect of the boycott work on the local dealers in foreign cloth and (6) the number of boycott meetings or demonstrations organised.

These weekly reports containing up-to-date information must be posted to this office by every Committee latest on each Monday, so that a digest of all the reports could be issued in time. The Provincial Congress Committees are also requested to send a weekly consolidated report on the above lines as soon as possible after receipt of the district reports.

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FOR

HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

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A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

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For further particulars apply to

The Publicity Officer,

G. I. P. RAILWAY,

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BOMBAY COUNCIL

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

—:o:—

On Thursday, the following question, among others, was asked and answered in the Bombay Legislative Council.

P. W. D. Officers. Mr. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that under the Fundamental Rules foreign service is defined as service in which a Government servant receives his substantive pay from any source other than the general revenues of India or from a company working on a State railway; (b) whether it is a fact that under the Fundamental Rules, the general revenues of India include the revenues allocated to local Governments; (c) whether it is a fact that in the budget of the Government of Bombay advances from the Provincial Loans Fund are included not in the figure of total revenue but of capital receipt; (d) whether it is a fact that the Lloyd Barage is being constructed out of the advances from the Provincial Loans Fund and the salaries of the Executive and Assistant Engineers working on the Barrage are being debited to loan funds;(e) whether it is a fact that the building of the Chief Court of Sind is being constructed out of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund but the salaries of the Executive and Assistant Engineers working on it are being debited to the ordinary revenues of the Bombay Presidency; (f) whether it is a fact that the Executive and Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department who have been diverted to the Barrage are not regarded as on Foreign service and if so the reason why they are not so regarded? Hon. Sir GHULAM HUSAIN HIDAYATALLAH: (a), (b) and (c) Yes. (d) With the exception of an annual contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs from the ordinary revenue towards interest charges, the whole expenditure on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Project including the pay of the establishment employed thereon is being met from advances taken from the Provincial Loans Fund and from provincial balances. (e) The building of the Chief Court of Sind is being constructed out of advances from the Loan Funds. After the year has expired and the final figures of expenditure on works, establishment etc. have been worked out, the total expenditure on ordinary establishment is distributed 'pro rata' to the several Public Works Department major heads in each Circle of Superintendence on the basis of the total expenditure on works and repairs in the Circle. The salaries of the Executive Engineer' and the Assistant Engineer's working on the work in question will, therefore, be debited to the Loan Funds in proportion to the cost of that work. (f) No, because for the purpose of the definition of Foreign Service, Loan receipts are included in the general revenues of India.

KARACHI-DELHI AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

CONGRESS NATIONALISTS' DEMAND

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly discussed to-day the Karachi-Delhi air service. The Congress Nationalist members are reported to have insisted on three-fourths the shares of the Company being held by Indians and sixty per cent of the directors being Indians. The question could not be fully debated as the Finance Member had to attend the Executive Council meeting. Mr. Haji's shipping bill to Select Committee was also adjourned for the same reason.

Mr. Haig, Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, will proceed on four months leave about mid-summer when Mr. Emerson, Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, will officiate for Mr. Haig.—A.P.

AN INTERESTING SPIRITUALIST PHENOMENON

—:o:—

ARTISTS SPIRIT DRAWS PICTURES

BY V. D. Rishi.

The seances in the rooms of the Indian Spiritualist Society are favoured by all-sorts of visitors from the other-world. In fact they seem to be anxious to communicate with their living friends and relatives, but are incapaciated by the non-co-operation of the latter. All the individual characteristics are carried over in the next world and a denizen of that region is just the same man minus his physical body. Very recently in a seance, held presumably for a talk with one of our spirit-friends, an Artist who had passed away over eleven years ago intervened and desired to say something. He would not write his name at first, but began to draw pictures. This was puzzling to the sitters who never expected such a phenomenon. Further talk with the spirit showed that he was in a mood to draw pictures and did eventually draw the figures of a bird, a horse and a man's face by the hand of a medium who knew nothing about the art of drawing.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHA SABHA, SURAT

The 12th Annual Session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha will be held at Surat on 30th and 31st inst. and 1st prox. Under the presidentship of Babu Ramanand Chatterji the Editor of the Modern Review, Calcutta Dr. M. M. Raeji has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committ. A big pandal is being constructed near the railway station and members of the Reception Committee are being enrolled from the whole of Gujarat and the city of Bombay. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Dr. B. S. Moonji, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bhai Paramanamdji, Babu Padmraj Jain and many Hindu leaders have been invited to attend. Response from the branches of the Sabha all over India is encouraging.

Kidney Warnings.

Beware! A dull, aching pain in the back after any exertion, or a sudden twinge when straightening yourself, is often the first indication of serious kidney weakness. Soon you experience urinary disorders, headaches, tired feelings, dizziness, nervousness, and lack of vigour.

All these symptoms warn you that your kidneys may be weak or defective. Don't neglect such warnings! Give the kidneys the tonic they need, without delay. Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special tonic for weak kidneys and bladder. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, and protect you from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and urinary irregularities. Men and women in all parts of the Empire have proved how thoroughly Doan's Pills do their work.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from Liverpool Head Office this morning:—

"Anticipate moderate fluctuations around present prices pending definite weather developments."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson Liverpool:—

Think present prices higher enough advise buying on all breaks.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. N. Springman and Co.

"Heavy selling by longs but short covering, floods reported in some sections; after this rapid advance we must look for unsettled markets with wide fluctuations, but we see no reason to change our opinion; we still favour the bull side."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

8-55 p.m.:—"Very heavy speculative liquidation absorbed. Trade growing concerned crop preparation due excessive rains."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"America consumed last month 5,98,000 bales. Continued rains Alabama Georgia."

From New York:—"Heavy selling absorbed. New crop months being accumulated. Market looks sold at moment. Domestic consumption favourable. Piece goods and yarn markets less demand but steady."

Reuter.—"Market early advanced on unfavourable weather later reacted on bulls unloading and then again advanced on covering by shorts."

N. R. March Highest 21.33+13 Lowest 21.10—.07

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 14th inst.:—

July Highest 20.8 at the opening lowest 20.56 (11-55 a.m.) Heavy long liquidation well taken.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 14.

March	21.18+.01
May	21.15+.02
July	20.65+.02
October	21.30+.18
October S. D.	20.52+.20
December S. D.	20.57+.21
January S. D.	20.59+.21
Middling Spot	21.45—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 14.

May	20.47+.02
July	20.53—
Middling Spot	20.19—

NEW YORK.

New York, March 14.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	21.25
May	21.21
July	20.72
New York, 11-45 a.m.	
March	21.23
May	21.16
July	20.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICE.

New York, March 14.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron-doors, massive looks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place.

By renting a

SMALL SAFE

At

THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 14.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.80+.05
Scinde, Fine	8.05+.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.30+.05
Bengal, Good	7.55+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.80+.05
Bengal, Fine	8.05+.05
Oomra, Good	8.15+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.75+.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.55+.05
Broach Fine	9.69+.05
Broach, Superfine	9.85+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 14

March	18.22+.14
May	18.35+.11
July	18.72+.06
October	18.76+.56
November	18.92+.04
December	19.34+.62
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.19+.25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

Lndon, March 14.

Rozario Santa, Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment Sellers March 43/9
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
Afloat to United Kingdom paid 43/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat Sellers 46/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	12/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/5

LONDON RUBBER.

Lndon, March 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot 1/0-3/8 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Cellers Mar/Apl. £18/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/16/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Buyers Mar/Apl. £18.16 0

LINSEED

London, March 14.

Linseed, Calcuta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £8/11/3
Linseed, Calcuta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Sellers Mar/Apl. £15/16/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £19/5/0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 1, quality) Spot 17-7/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 14.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Aplil 28/6
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug. 29/

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 14.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£134
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-1/2
Conversion Loan	£76-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£100-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£67-1/4
Consols	£55-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	[illegible]
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 14

Demand Bills 484.81

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, March 14.

Total Bullion	£156,900,000
Public Deposits	£ 11,900,000
Other Deposits a	£101,000,000
Government Securities	£ 44,800,000
Other Securities	£ 29,360,000
Notes and Coin	£ 57,100,000
Notes in Circulation	£355,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	50.52 p.c.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 15.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/1 Highest Rs. 53/3/6 Lowest Rs. 52/12 Closing Rs. 53/0/6

Cottenseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/10/4-1/2 Highest Rs. 4/10/9 Closing Rs. 4/10/7-1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54/2 Highest Rs. 54/8/9 Closing Rs. 54/6

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, March 15.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, March 15.

London Ready 26/-
London Forward 26/1
America Cent 56/12
China Op. 2/6/13 Cl. 2/6/13
Ready 59/2
Falgune Op 59/2/ Cl 59/3
Tejimundi -/5/-
Chaitra O: 59/4 Cl. 59/5
Tejimundi -/11/-

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/6
Falgune 21/
Chaitra.

Messrs P. Chrystal & Co have received the following cable:—

Georgia Cables weather has created bad situation.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, March 15.

During the week under report, the market was firm and steady. About 500 tons of Natal Coal ex s.s. Stuart Prince have changed hands at Sh. 27/- per ton c.i.f. A fair quantity of Lodna Steam Coal and Shamla Coal ex s.s. Shuja is sold at Rs. 17/- and Rs. 16/- per ton respectively.

Freights from Calcutta are still very scarce, and the tonnage for forwards shipments not available.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream.

4-3-29 s.s. North Pacific Welsh all large N.R. Nazir & Sons.

7-3-29 s.s. Stuart Prince, Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo

18-3-29 s.s. Homayun, Durban Navigation Turner Morrison & Co.

25-3-29 s.s. Shuja, Lodna Steam Coal & Shamla Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

25-3-29 s.s. Sarvistan, Bengal Coal Choonilal Harilal & Co.

12-4-29 s.s. Pallas, Natal Coal Choonilal Harilal & Co. & Gandhi & Co.

17-4-29 s.s. Sneation, Natal Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

25-4-29 s.s. Uka Maru Natal Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Natal Coal	27/Sh.	
Deshargarh	Rs. 17/-	
Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 16/12	
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 17/-	
Shamla Coal	Rs. 16/-	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

LIVERPOOL March 14.

March Close at s. 8/10 7/8d.
May close at s9-2 3/8d.
July close at s9-5 3/d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

CHICAGO March 14

March per bushel	dollar 1.25-1/4—1/8
May per bushel	dollar 1.29-1/2—3/8
July per bushel	1.31-3/4—3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 14.

	Opening	Closing.
March	10.80	10.78—.84
April		10.81—.05
May	10.90	10.89—.93
June		10.88—.93
July	10.90	10.89—.93
August		10.83—.92
September		10.77 .92
October	10.71	10.72—.01
November		10.70—
December		10.70—
January	10.66	10.69—
February		10.68—
March		10.68—
Middling Spot		11.12+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 14

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15-3-29

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.896 inches (.016 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.002

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.3 degrees (4.8 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.1 degrees (4.2 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 171 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOT

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, March 15.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2	,,	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)		
No.5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per No.	1 0 6
David		1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Caleader 34-42 in		
Textile (Hond)	per lb	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maucckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 3
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	12 14 0
8810	,,	11 0 0
9898	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 5 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 6
Kohinoor		
Phoenix	,,	1 2 9
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb	
China	,,	1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 9
Simplex	,,	1 0 3

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 15.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average
Bengal Superfine	288	...
Bengal Fine	283	...
Bengal F.G.	275	245/55
Sind-Punjab Fine	283	...
Sind-Punjab F.G.	275	245/50
Wardha-Hinght Fine	330	320/25
Nagpur Savner Fine	335/40	325/30
Yeotmal Fine	325/30	310/20
Arvi Fine	330/32	305/20
Amraoti Fine	320/25	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320/25	290/300
Mulkapur Fine	305	280/85
Khandesh Fine	295	265/70
Muthia Fine	285	270/75
Mathia F.G.	280	240/60
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S	345/50	310
Purna F.G.G.S	330	310
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S	325	310
Indore/Ujjain Fine	320	305/340
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320/25	300/305
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	... Old
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	330
Cambodia	410/405	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	365
Compta Good	...	365
Jinja	520	...
Busoga	530	...

Trivandrum.—Presiding at a public meeting on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Srimulam Popular Assembly Mr. R. P. Madhava Rao, a former Dewan and founder of the Assembly regretted the existence of communal strife in the State. A. P.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastry left Madras for Delhi on Thursday to attend a meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature.

The All-India Teli Vaisya Mahasabha will hold its seventh session during the Easter holidays on the 30th and 31st March and 1st April, 1929, at Bihar Sharif (District Patna). The sole object of the Mahasabha is to bring about reforms of society.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 15

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/8 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 April

NEW YORK.
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275-1/4
Banks Buying T T 274-1/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 988
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135-1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 172 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 3/8 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 13/16 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/32 14th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 14th instant
London/Belgium 34.945 14th instant
London/Switzerland 25.23 1/4 14th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange —Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 13th inst. £4 4 11 1/2 14th instant.
Silver London Ready 26 13th inst 26 14th instant.
Silver London Forward 26 1/16 13th inst. 26 1/16 14th instant.
Silver New Fork Ready 56 5/8 13th inst. 56 5/8 14th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/8 p.c.; 13th inst. 5 3/8 p.c.; 14th instant
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 p.c.; 13th inst. 5 1/2 p.c.: 14th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 per cent 3 mos 6 per cent. 6 mos 5 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone.—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 15.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/7/
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 91-14
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 83/12
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/14
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/7
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/9
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101-1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/1
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Forward Rates 19th March Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/7/0 1945/55 Rs. 102/9/0
Tone of Market.—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 15.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

"Tone of Silver"—Quiet. Bears covering America offered silver after fixing. Market closed not overstrong.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
14-3-29	8422000	7271000
Receipts Yesterday		
14-3-29	15000	14000
Exports to date		
14-3-29	6466000	5570000
Stock at Ports		
8-3-29	1889000	1961000
Stock Interior Towns	849000	941000
8-3-29		
Stock Liverpool		
8-3-29	1111000	775000
Visible Supply		
8-3-29	4868000	4902000
Quantity in Sight		
8-3-29	13533000	11931000

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, March 15

The local market opened steady at Rs. 373/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 375/4 on buying by option dealers and Commission houses. At this level there some decline but prices again ruled firm on strong Liverpool opening advices. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A/M	374-12
Broach J/A	382/8
Oomra March	330
Oomra May	335/8
Bengal March	273
Bengal May	281/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 15.

100 Ralli Bros Muthia 259
200 Do Rotak 275/283
100 Do Hapar 278
100 Do Kayamganj 283
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. C. P. No 1 339
100 Textile Mill Akola 310
100 E. Spinner & Co. Mugtai 290
500 Do Pachora 297
300 Do Jalna 291
100 Rali Bros Dhulia 258
100 L. K. Vasanji & Co., Veraval 300
100 Colaba Land Mill Mandusar 335
400 Japan T & Co Khandesh 290
200 Currimbhai & Co. Bengal 245
500 Toyomankwa Jalna 305
200 Do Darwaha 300
100 Textile Mill Akola 315
100 Oshman Suleman Ranala 295
300 E. Spinner & Co Berar 255
200 Do Do 255
100 Nisso & Co Khamgaon 313
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Khandesh 292

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 15.

Bengal 274 March
Bengal 281 May
Broach 373 A./M.
Broach 381 J./A
Umra 328 March
Umra 334 May

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	287	282	274	269
Sindh	289	284	276	269
Punjab	285	280	272	265
Rajputana	287	282	274	267
Broach	387	381	375	370
C. P. No 1	340	334	328	318 —
C. P. No 2	360	354	348	338 —
Khandesh	—	—	303	293 —

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

Week ending Mar. 14.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week	101419
Last year same week	124813
Exports during the week	137446
Afloat in harbour	45645
Total Receipts this season	1926354
Same period Last season	1911983
Total Exports this season	1443940
Same period Last season	951812
Total Exports by Rail	63691
Estimated Mill Consumption	293670
Same period Last year	439955
Estimated Stock in Bombay	1085582
Same time last year	880089

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 15.

	To-day	Total
Bengal	1500	17200
Oomra	2500	11200

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

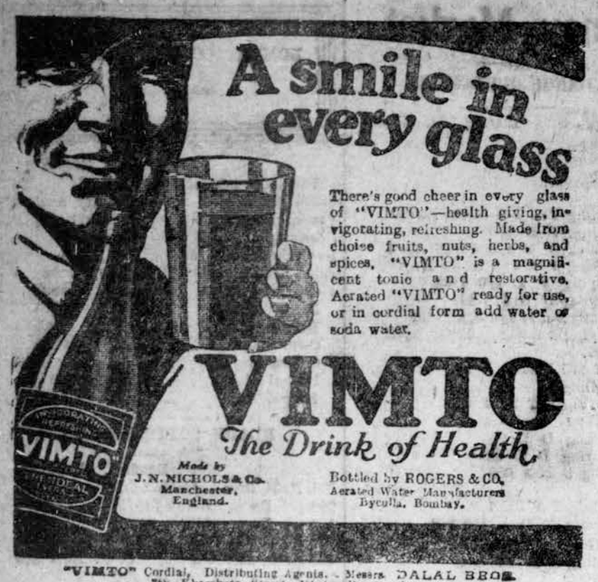
Bombay, March 15.

	Since 1st September		
In full-pressed Bales	3 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,706	288,320	249,055
Central India	5,146	219,853	233,432
Barsi and Nagar	4,949	180,791	239,592
Hyderabad-Gaorani	639	60,462	93,439
Berar	7,763	542,423	505,518
Central Provinces	2,079	266,594	220,819
Total Oomras	23,284	1558,443	1,535,880
Dholera	1,528	69,377	80,865
N.-W. Provinces	99	56,375	61,117
Rajputana	1,126	28,744	32,694
Sind-Punjab	2,209	66,273	125,130
Broach	7,834	84,715	14,822
Coompta & Dharwar	310	13,914	5,645
Westerns-Northerns	3	12,690	4,122
Coccanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	5,973	8,755
Persian		880	3,587
American		2,885	24,300
Egyptian and African		26,065	14,999
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	66
Total	36,593	1,926,354	1,911,983

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 15.

	1st Sept. to 7th March		
In full-pressed Bales	To-day yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	12,310	461,818	359,016
Japan & China	17,267	830 616	516,739
Coast Ports		11,057	16,149
Up-country by Rail		61,922	50,299
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		116,970	21,571
Total	29,577	1,485,423	957,774


A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
Made by J.N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents.—Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th, Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1st. 7 lb. 2 oz. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 9 yrs. Weight 3 st. 2 lb. 2 oz. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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THE FOOD OF LIFE
VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

A group of Raleigh riders at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.
This illustration from Central America shows the world-wide fame of the

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything it has no rival. Send for catalogue.
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TRADE AND FINANCE

Money Tension Likely To Be Relieved

DECLINE IN GOLD PRICE

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, Mar. 15.

MONEY:

Rates have been very firm and 7 1/2 per cent was paid for money at call throughout the week. However, about Rs. 366 lacs will be made available to the market to-day: Rs. 183 lacs in respect of interest disbursements, Rs. 50 lacs from maturing treasury bills and about Rs. 133 lacs from sterling proceeds. Further to this the market will receive Rs. 1 crore in the next week and Rs. 1 1/2 crores on the 28th March from Treasury bill payments. In view of these large disbursements, it is generally believed that the present tension in the money market will be relieved by the end of this month. The trade demand this week has improved by only Rs. 36.65 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit taxes:—One month 7 per cent. two months 6 1/2 per cent. three months 6 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperialj Bank of India as of 8th March 1929 shows a decrease of Rs. 302.84 lacs in the Cash balance, now amounting to Rs. 10.31,51,000 as compared with Rs. 11.07 crores at this time last year. The per centage of cash to liabilities is 12.43, a decrease of 3.62 per cent. under last week. Loans have decreased by Rs. 53.87 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 3.83 lacs and Rs. 14.32 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 268.27 lacs to Rs. 5.95 crores probably due to the beginning of the month requirements in addition to payment for sterling purchases. Another deposits were reduced by Rs. 76.50 lacs to Rs. 69 88 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 8 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The trend of prices in the gilt-edged market was weak with notable declines in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan, the former receding from Rs. 71/14 to Rs. 71/7 and the latter from Rs 103-2 to Rs. 102-10. The apprehension that the Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate might be raised and its repurcussion on the London official rate caused nervousness and led to long liquidation. 5 per cent. 1935 Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. Rs. 100-6, while 1933 Bonds declined to Rs. 100-7 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 101-1 and Rs. 102-1 and 1932 at Rs. 103-1. 6 1/2 per cents. Bombay Development Loan eased further to Rs 107-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 83 12 and 1934-37 at Rs. 91-14. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 94-8, while 1934 Bonds fell from Rs. 96-3 to Rs. 95-14.

The currency return of the 7th March 1929 shows a decrease of Rs. 92.60 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 191.5: crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage are down by Rs. 56-74 lacs to Rs. 94.27 crores and by Rs. 36 55 lacs to Rs. 4.74 crores respectively. while gold coin and bullion show a small increase of 0-10 lacs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 68.51 as against 68.66 a week ago.

The borrowing policy of the Government of India was discussed this week in the Legislative Assembly. It is regrettable that the point at issue was not very clearly stated. On the one hand a group of members tried to emphasise borrowing in foreign markets for capital expenditure on Railways, irrigation &c., while another section was content to leave the future policy to the entire discretion of the Finance Member. While much may be said on either side, it is generally agreed in business circles that Government should finance capital expenditure as far as possible, even at somewhat less favourable terms, by borrowing in India. The bogey of Government's borrowing interfering with industrial enterprise in the country is baseless. The Finance Member correctly stated sometimes back that there was no shortage of currency in the country, but there was a shortage of capital. The former is proved by the fact that, in India the percentage of both note and silver currency in circulation to the total volume of trade, foreign as well as inland, is proportionately larger than that of several leading countries. The shortage of capital may be attributed to a variety of causes. Among them is the prevailing distrust of industrial concerns and their management and the actual capital lost in industrial enterprises in the last ten years is sufficient reason to account for shyness on the part of genuine investors.

Given a fair yield, and rectification of the Income-tax Act which places investors in foreign securities in a favourable position to the detriment of holders of rupee securities, there is no doubt that India can supply a large part of Government capital expenditure without hampering industrial enterprises of this country.

The Legislative should emphasise the need to rectify this situation as early as possible and eliminate the unfair advantage enjoyed by investors in foreign securities.

EXCHANGE.

In the sterling exchange market there were no buyers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6d, the general selling and buying rates being 1s. 5-31/32d. and 1s. 6-1/32d. respectively. Both export and import trade lack briskness. The heavy applications for councils to Government are mainly due to the money position. In the forward market the following quotations were obtained:—Up to 15th April 1s. 5-31/32d. 15th April to end May 1s.5-15/16d. June 1s.5-29/32d. July/August 1s.5-7/8d. and September 1s.5-29/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dol. 485-1/16 to dol. 4.85-7/16 but reacted at the close to dol. 485-5/16. French francs depreciated slightly from 121.22 to 124.27. The Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 34 94 and 92.65 respectively.

GOLD:

The price of ready gold dropped by about 1-1/2 annas to Rs. 21-7-9 per tola following the reduction in the freight rate from Durban to Bombay and the continuance of an offtake of only 16,000 tolas a day. Arrivals this week have been light and stocks on hand are estimated at some 1 1/2 lacs tolas but heavy shipments are enroute from abroad. The quotation for sovereigns both ready and forward was unaltered at Rs. 13-7-6. In London the price of gold remained steady at 84s.11 1/2d. except on Tuesday when the price declined to 84s.10 3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-7-9 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 26th March settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 25th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 90,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £230,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs 13,82,474 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £60,000. £170,000 gold and £ 5,000 sovereigns were shipped from Durban on the 11th instant to Bombay.

SILVER.

Conditions in the silver market have been more or less static and price movements were confined to about a couple of annas either way from Rs. 58-14-0 per 100 tolas. America featured as a small seller, while China Banks were inactive, in the local market also the turnover was on a restricted scale and the offtake dwindled to an average of 150 bars. Stocks on hand are in the neighbourhood of 5,500 bars and shipments for Bombay are not large. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London was virtually unchanged at 2s.6-3/4d. In London the price movements were almost negligible ranging between 26d. 25-15/16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-0 and Rs. 58-12 for ready, Rs. 59-3 and Rs. 58-15 for 30th March settlement and Rs. 59-5 and Rs. 59-0 for 29th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £43,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £94,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 361 bars and Rs. 10158 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 35,000.

SHARES.

On the one day when the Stock Exchange was open, (yesterday), quieter conditions prevailed in all sections. Cotton mill shares were generally worse by a few rupees, following the closing rates of some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 885—; Century Rs. 391/4, Central India Rs. 478/12, Crescent Rs. 130; Fazulbhoy Rs. 745; Indian Bleaching Rs. 236/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 390/10; Kohinoor Rs. 195; New Great Rs. 222/8; Pearls Rs. 160; Simplex Rs. 68/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 431/4.

The miscellaneous section hardly presented any important features. Tata steels after opening Rs. 68/4 closed at Rs. for Ordinaries and Defds shares eased from Rs. 247/8 to Rs. Tata Hydros lost some four rupees to Rs. 1138/12, while Andhra Valleys gained from 533/12 to Rs. 565. Alcock shares were down to Rs. 298/12 and Bombay Burma shares to Rs. 795. Tramway shares eased slightly to Rs. 149/6. Bombay steams were unchanged at Rs. 227/8, while Scindias were up from Rs. 11/14 to Rs. 12/4. Cement shares kept steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 20/14. Indian Cements at Rs. 340; Katni Ordys were placed at Rs. 225 and Deferreds improved to Rs. 820. Railway shares show no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares declined from Rs. 1400 to Rs. 1377/8 and Contributories from Rs. 342/8 to Rs. 340. Bank of India shares was unmoved at Rs 160, while Central Banks went into ex dividend at Rs 21/12.

Calcutta.—In spite of a drop in the price of hessians from Rs. 16/8 to Rs. 16/6, Calcutta reports a steady market in jute shares.

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, March 15

The Yarn Market has continued to remain very steady during the whole week and prices are more inclined to advance in sympathy with the continued rise in Cotton prices. The improvement is distinctly found in Indian Yarns where offtake has been showing gradual improvement and enquiries from up-country Markets have considerably increased. Dealers in the Local Market as well as in the up-country Market are in a mood to operate purchases in sufficient quantities mostly on speculative basis with a view to obtain profits at a later date. Some of the purchases have been done but now our Mills have been quoting higher prices and dealers have been hesitating to pay very high prices offered by the Mills. It seems, however, that if Cotton continues to advance further in the next few days in all probability the dealers will have to meet the Mills and settle the bargians. In English Yarns as well as in Japanese Yarns the prices have not advanced and demand is every moderate.

English Yarns. Manchester prices are very high and hardly any business of importance for forward deliveries has been possible. In Spot further enquiries have increased but the sales are very limited. Japanese competition is very keen and Japanese Yarns are available at lower prices.

Japanese Yarns.—Enquiries in this class of Yarns have increased further and prices are steady at present but have a tendency to improve. Sales in Spot are satisfactory and as the prices for forward deliveries are not very high further business is likely to be arranged in course of time.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Prices have declined to some extent but now are incline to be more steady and it is believed that there will not be any further decline in this class of Yarns from now onwards. Reports from Foreign countries are encouraging and we do not expect prices to decline to any further.

Indian Yarns. Our Mills have been quoting higher prices than before and some of them have sold their whole production in Coarser Counts far up to May. On the whole the outlook seems to be more hopeful and we expect demand to improve in course of time.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Annual Social Gathering of the Youngmen's Parsi Association, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Inauguration of Boycott campaign by youths of Bombay, Public meeting, Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the public Notifications column.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 17th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 14 deaths 5; Cholera attack 1. deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 69.

The total mortality this day last year was 74.

ST. ANDREW'S EX-STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

There will be a debate on "That the hope of reward rather than the fear of punishment is a greater incentive for action," to-morrow (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in St. Andrew's High School Hall, Mr. A. C. Pereira has kindly consented to preside.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATORS' MEETING

The members of the Managing Committee of all the Co-operaitve societies in Girgaum District (C. & D.) Wards will meet under the auspeices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday), at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay for an informal discussion of co-operative problems. Light refreshment also will be served.

SHREEMAD BHAGWAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagwad Gita Pathshala Upper Hall, to-day (Saturday), Brahma Sutras 6 to 7 p.m. and to-morrow (Sunday), Upanishad, 8-45 to 10 a.m.

VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Mandal, Mr. N. R. Phatak will deliver a public lecture to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Thakordwar, Bombay. The subject is "Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar". The lecture will be followed by a discussion.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Mr. S. D. Kothare will deliver a lecture on "Henry Esmond" to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar Bombay, when Prof. S. K. Brahmandkar will preside.

BOY SCOUTS RALLY.

A week-end Rally of Boy Scouts will be held at Vile-Parle to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday). A varied programme of Camp-fire items and Scout and Physical Culture Displays will be gone through.

INDIAN MUSIC.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahmin Seva Sangh, Dadar, Professor Krishnarao Tendulkar and Master Mangesh will give programme in vocal and instrumental music to-day, (Saturday) at the Samaj Griha between 9-30 and 11-30 p.m. Arrangements have been made to distribute free passes at Prof. Tendulkar's music classes.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Under the auspices of the above named school a lecture will be arranged on "The Modern Aspects of Indian Music" by Prof. Krishnarao Mule of Poona, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in Student's Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge. Sardar Abasaheb Muzumdar will preside.

BOMBAY AMATEURS.

A meeting of the Bombay Amateurs will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the premises of the Travancore Association, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS

The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

The Working Committee of the Social Purity League will hold a meeting tomorrow (Sunday) in the Krishna Cinema Theatre, New Charni Road, at 10 a.m. to discuss the problem of Social evil.

NAYAR SAMAJ BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

The Finals of The Nayar Samaj Badminton Tournament will be played tomorrow (Sunday) at 7-15 a.m. (S.T.) in the Nayar Samaj Grounds at King's Circle, Matunga, (G.I.P.) when Dr G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

—:o:—

"A TRIP TO CANARY CAVES"

The members of the Friends' Union will go on a trip to Canary Caves to-morrow (Sunday). Those who are going to participate are requested to meet on the Queens' Road, near Star Radio Co. at 5 a.m.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSI ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Social of the Young Men's Parsi Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Town Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Hon. Mr. Justice Bomanji J. Wadia will preside and Mrs. Wadia distribute the prizes.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Argenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday the 16th instant.

MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Under the auspices of the above Union a meeting of the workers of the Road Department "C" Ward was held on Wednesday when the following resolution was unanimously passed. "We protestt against the highhandedness of Mr. Palkar, the sub-overseer of the "C" Ward, and press the Commissioner and the Road Engineer, most respectfully, either to expell him or to transfer him to some other Ward. Our grievances are the following (1) He persecutes the old hands by marking them absent on the roll-call despite the fact that they are present. (2) He has dismissed some of the old hands without any solid reason. (3) Without any evidence he has backed the the rumour that some of the labourers had conspired to assault the Sub-Engineer, taking advantage of the fact that a batch of labourers was on the point of lodging the complaint regarding their grievances in the Department on the 8th inst. (4) We assure the authorities that the charge framed against the labourers is false and mischievous."

CHARGED WITH MURDERING MOTHER

—:o:—

A PARSI ON TRIAL

Erachshaw Dossabhoy Mehta, a Parsi, who is alleged to have murdered his 80-year old mother Jerbai D. Mehta, at her residence in Banaji Lane, by stabbing her with a kitchen knife at about 1 p.m. on 30th January last, was ordered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, this afternoon to stand his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of murder. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution.

At about 1 p.m. on the day in question the accused was seen leaving his mother's residence in a great hurry shouting out "people call me mad; now see what I have done." At the same time on hearing the cries of the old woman, the neighbours went to her room and found her lying in a pool of blood. She had been stabbed on her left forearm and abdomen. Her left ear was almost severed by a cut wound. She died on the spot and the accused was arrested the next day.

BOMBAY LADY DOCTOR FOR LAHORE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Miss Indumati Balaram Senjit, who recently passed both the L.C.P.S. and M. B.B.S. examinations here, has been appointed House Surgeon to the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, and left to join the post on Wednesday, the 13th instant. She is the second daughter of Mr. B. V. Senjit, Solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonker & Senjit.

ADVANCE BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

—:o:—

YOUTH LEAGUE SHRAPNELS

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS TO CRUSH BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

The British are well-known to be a nation of shopkeepers. The best way to bend them is to cripple their trade. The fight is already begun and we are gaining ground.

In 1923-24 the British share of India's total import was 58 per cent. In 1926-27 it was reduced to 48 per cent. Here lies opportunity for you to greatly accelerate the pace of progress.

WILL YOUNG BOMBAY RESPOND?

Attend in your hundreds this evening the Youth League's Meeting, Jinnah Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

Other speakers will be Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. A. S. Wali, Bar-at-Law, Dr. N. H. Choksi and Mr. Y. G. Meherally.

After the meeting a Youth League procession will start from Jinnah Hall and pass through the streets carrying the gospel of Khaddar.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY, THE 17TH MARCH, 1927.

Under the joint auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Bombay Youth League, Bhuleshwar Congress Committee and Rashtriya Shri Sabha, there will be a public meeting on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 5-30 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall at Congress House. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Jairamdas Dowlatram, S. A. Brelvi, B. G. Kher, R. S. Padbidri, Wamanrao Muccadam, S. A. Wali and others will speak on "Boycott of Foreign Cloth." There will be a bonfire of foreign clothes after the meeting at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress House Compound.

PROCESSION IN THE MORNING.

There will be a procession of Congress volunteers and Youth League and other associations. It will start from Congress House at 7-30 a.m. and will go round the district and collect foreign clothes for bonfire. Khadi will be hawked. Members will be enrolled.

KHADI BAZAAR.

Sjt. Jairamdas Dowlatram will open Khadi Bazaar at 10-30 a.m. in the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

G. WARD COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

The G Ward District Congress Committee will celebrate the 17th instant (Sunday), which is set apart for boycott of foreign cloth and hawking of Khadi by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. From 7-30 a.m. on that day vigorous Khadi hawking will take place. There will be two batches of workers and volunteers, one moving in Elphinstone and Lower Parel areas and the other in Mahim and West Matunga areas. The citizens of G Ward are requested to discard their foreign clothes on this sacred day and hand them over to the Congress volunteers for the bonfire on Sunday evening. In the place of the discarded foreign clothes, they should buy pure hand-spun, hand-woven Khadi sold by the G Ward District Khadi Bhandar which is a sales depot under the All-India Spinners' Association. All workers and volunteers are requested to be present at the Congress Office, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

ANOTHER BOYCOTT PROCESSION IN BHULESHWAR.

To create an awakening among the people for the boycott of foreign cloth and to collect foreign cloth as well a procession organised by the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will pass through Lohar Chawl, Zaweri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, Thakurdwar Road, Girgaum Road and other places on Sunday the 17th March. It will start from the Committee's office (opposite Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road) at 8 a.m. Khaddar will be hawked and Congress members also will be enrolled.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Council of Mandvi D.C.C. has resolved to organise a Volunteer Corps for Mandvi Ward, to carry out the Congress Work. Volunteers desirous to join the Corps are requested to immediately send in their names and addresses, to the Secretaries, C/o Swadesh Office.

The election of the Mandvi D.C.C. Council of 15 members for the current year will be held in the next week. Candidates for the same are requested to send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded to the Secretaries on or before 6 p.m. on Monday (the 18th inst.)

"THROUGH JAPANESE EYES"

The article which appeared under the above heading in our Thursday's issue was a summary of the article written by the Editor of the "Far Eastern Review", and was reproduced from the "Japanese Times" The source was inad not acknowledged.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

—:o:—

SPRING MEETING: FINAL DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

1ST RACE:—
NOOBA 1
SHADID 2
INDIA 3

2ND RACE:—
LION 1
SILVER ARCH 2
STAR OF ARABIA 3

3RD RACE:—
SCOTCH TROUT 1
ROMANESCO 2
HIGHNESS 3

4TH RACE:—
SAIFULDOWLA 1
SIDDLEY 2
SABHANOOR 3

5TH RACE:—
WHITE CROSS 1
SAFETY 2
THE GIRL FRIEND 3

6TH RACE:—
ORPHAN MAID 1
FRIARGATE 2
LIPSTOWN 3

7TH RACE:—
MOUNT ARGOS 1
GAMVROS 2
CO-RESPONDENT 3

8TH RACE:—
BALDERSTON 1
THE TYPHOON 2
ARCH KNIGHT 3

9TH RACE:—
ANWAR 1
TIGER KING 2
JALMOOD 3

HOCKEY

—:o:—

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

SALSETTE AMATEURS WIN.

Friday's match between the Salsette Amateurs and the Derby Club resulted in a win for the former by three goals to one. There was little to choose between the teams and in fact the Derby Club were unlucky to lose. It was mainly due to the speed and opportunism of Max Pinto, the sprinter, that the Amateurs owed their victory. A few minuutes after the start he dashed off to score on his own, the rest of the first half being abortive.

In the succeeding moiety the Club improved and Fairman equalised with a lightning shot which lodged the ball high up in the net. Continuing their good form the Club pressed determinedly and were unlucky not to score on more than one occasion. A sudden break-away by the Amateurs resulted in Pinto beating the defence to score an easy goal. The game now veered round, the play being mainly in the Derby Club area.

Before the end the Amateurs added a third goal.

The score was:—
Salsette Amateurs ..... 3 goals.
Derby Club ..... 1 goal.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Hyderabad Regt. vs. Lusitanians 'A'.

PUPPETS WITH LIFE AND SPARKLE

—:o:—

MARIONETTE SHOW AT OPERA HOUSE

"The funniest and most delightful show" is the apt description applied by the "Daily Telegraph" of London to the entertainment provided by the world-famous Santore's Italian Marionettes, who are now in Bombay giving their performances at the Royal Opera House.

The marvellous success of this unique Company is principally due to the combination of Mr. Amilcar Mariani, the producer who having an inherited gift for music and art devoted himself entirely to the Marionette after a chequered career in other spheres, and his partner Signor Santoro, who has a 300 hundred years' tradition of this art in his family, probably the longest in Italy the home of the Marionettes. The Company has been patronised by the King of Italy who called them five times to his palace and they were also honoured by the Princess Royal, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Lady Austen Chamberlain and other celebrities in London as well as by the Royalty and Nobility on the Continent.

The secret of the extraordinary life-like and realistic movements and appearance of the dolls and puppets is to be found in the peculiar construction of the Marionette's stage and the marvellous manual skill with which the figures are manipulated through strings by a group of experts including two ladies one of them being Santoro's own daughter. The beautiful and gorgeous costumes and the delicate effect, which won fro "The Sporting Life", the well-merited tribute: "These dolls can give points to many actors and actresses in stage technique."

A rare treat is provided by the Italian Opera Artistes whose singing "Off the stage", synchronises to a marvellous degree with appropciate gestures and movements of the Puppets. The programme is a comprehensive one including dances, songs, musical comedies, ballets and the music hall varieties.

The entertainment is sure to appeal to all tastes and temperaments to old and young alike. To suit the convenience of all, the Madan Theatres Ltd. have arranged two shows daily. Matinee at 6-30 p.m. and nightly at 9-30 p.m. at specially reduced rates. The Company concludes its short season in Bombay on Tuesday next.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS

His Excellency the Governor will inspect the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas and distribute awards to-day (Saturday) at 4-45 p.m. in the Compound of the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road. The following are the recipients of the Service Medal Bars and Service Medals of the Venerable Medal Bar):—1. Mrs. Jaiji Maneksha Patel. 2. Miss Bomonji Modi.

Parsi Ambulance Division:—(Service Medal Bars):—1 Officer Dhanjisha Sorabji Bharucha. 2 Officer Rustam Pestonji Thanevala, 3. Pte. Rustomji Muncherji Taraporevala, 4. Pte. Rustomji Muncherji Kapadia. 5. Cpl. Kaikhasru Manekji Kanga.

(Service Medals):—6. Pte. Nadirsha Dhanjibhoy Bilimoria. 7. Pte. Noshirwan Naorosji Wadia. 8. Pte. Noshirwan Ardeshir Dubash. 9. Pte. Cowasji Rustomji Adarbad. 10. Pte. Kaikhasru Dinshaji Kolah.

Jewish Division:—(Service Medal Bar):—Supt. M. E. Solomon.

Hindu Division, S. S. L:—(Service Medal)—1. Div. Surgeon D. S. Ajinkya, 2. Div. Supt. Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai, 3. Sgt. P. R Pednekar, 4. Cpl. S M. Kothare.

Cosmopolitan Division:—(Service Medal):—1. Div. Surgeon J. A. De Souza.

Under the Clock

[BY TWINKLE.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1929.

Here is an interesting and illuminating tit-bit from the "Daily News", London: "Suppose King George were represented as unfrocking the Archbishop of Canterbury and dressing him up as a tribesman of the North-West Province, even we might think the joke in doubtful taste. But the Afghans or large numbers of them think their Mullahs quite as sacred as we think our Archbishops and a few drawings of this kind circulated by Communists and attributed to the British Raj may easily do a world of mischief."

* * * *

But why drag in the Communists? It was not from Moscow that the offensive cartoons, "representing Amanullah trying to make Mullahs wear frock-coats and bowler hats", came. They appeared in the London Press. Why should not the "Daily News" cast its eyes nearer home and chastise the offenders in its own country who make jokes "in doubtful taste"?

* * * *

"If the British public were to go 'off its head', it could certainly produce a very pretty pack of mischief before any one had a chance to interfere."—Extract from Friday's leading article in the "Times of India".

* * * *

But there is one subject on which the British public will be kept from going "off its head". This is India. A common tie of Trusteeship binds all the political parties together, on the subject of India.

* * * *

This is the one subject which, according to Mr. B. C. Chartres, Britain "sees in true perspective."

* * * *

You see, Britain, through her "agents" and "men on the spot" knows more about Indians than Indians know about themselves.

* * * *

And that is why, in the opinion of a number of retired Boxwallahs, and Britishers who gave the best and most of their working years towards the problem of irrigating India with British capital it is "sedition" on the part of Indians not to accept what Britain gives them.

* * * *

She gives them cotton fabrics and machinery and boots and shoes and cutlery, Englishmen to teach them and English-women to nurse them, and ships to move their raw produce—away from the land—and the Indians are discontented. Some people don't know what gratefulness is. It is too bad.

* * * *

But are Britons down-licarted? No. God's good work must be carried on—but there is one condition precedent—the God must be an Anglo-Saxon God.

* * * *

After The Haul:—

First Burglar: "Blimy, Gus, that was the easiest job I have ever struck."

Second Burglar: "Easy? I should say so. Why it's almost a crime to take that stuff."

Latest Cotton News

NEW YORK

—:o:—

(FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER)

New York March 15.

In sympathy with strong Liverpool advices the New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 14 points. At this level there was active profit taking and prices sagged about 10 points from opening. A small rally followed on unfavourable weather news and the market closed at a rise of 9 points.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool March. 15.

Recent Bullish enthusiasm prevaily in Liverpool market was increased to-day on report of excessive rain over the cotton belt The market was due to open 3 points down but at the outset business commenced at 3 points above yesterday's close. There was increased demand and by noonfall near months 6 points higher and distant delivery 7 to 8 points. During the afternoon the market maintained firm tone and closed at a net rise of 5 points. Day's imports ammounted to 13000 bales. middling American Spot prices were raised by 2 points to 11.14 while a sharp rise of 30 points carried Egyptian spot to 19.40.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

According to latest cables received here it is understood rain would continu over the cotton belt and more rain is expected. The Liverpool cotton market is due to open unchanged to 1 point or Saturday.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York March 15.

Previous Closing Rate	21.15
To-day's Opening Rate	21.29
Difference	+.14
To-day's Closing Rate	21.24
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool March. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	10.88
To-day's Opening Rate	10.92
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.94
Difference	+.05
Broach Expectations	Rs. 375 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, March 15.

Silver Ready	26 0 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 1 0
	Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, March 15.

1st Settlement	59 2 0
2nd Settlement	59 4 0
Vaisakh	59 6 0

THE WEATHER

POONA, Mar. 15.

There has been local rain in Lower Burma and Malabar. Elsewhere the w ather remains practically dry. The temperature is ten to fifteen degrees above the normal from Baluchistan to Koshmir.

Chief amounts are. Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Toungoo one and a half; Diamond Island a half; Victoria Point a quarter and Cochin two

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP
Run 20th March, 1929
Distance One Mile
THE GRAND NATIONAL
Run 22nd March, 1929
Distance 4 miles 856 yards
Starting prices executed on the above and on All Principal English Races.
Totalizator Commissions Accepted on all Indian Races.
Send for weekly free list and English Football Coupons
J. B. Beattie & Co.
Turf Commission Agents,
Chandernagore Nr. :: CALCUTTA.
Telegrams: HANDICAP.

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In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.

In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in thirteen different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest numbers of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D. Com. (I. M. C.) the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G. D. A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

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2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Building, Marine St., Fort.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1929.

AN ANCIENT SCANDAL

Pandit Motilal Nehru said the other day in the Assembly that the National Demand was a hardy annual. There is another hardy annual, perhaps a harder one, the Assembly's denunciation of Government's Army policy. Year after year that scandalous policy has been condemned in and outside the Assembly, yet Government persist in it unconcerned, unrepentent. And that is a fairly good commentary on the present Reforms. It is difficult indeed to say a good word about the military policy in India. In the first place the Army is much larger than is necessary for India's defence but it is maintained for Imperialist purposes in the East; yet the whole of the cost of the Army, nearly 45 per cent of the national revenue is borne by the ryot, whose very salt is taxed for the purpose. Year after year the cry goes forth for some appreciable economy in the department, but it is a cry in vain. And in return for this ruinous expenditure there is not even the compensation in the shape of adequate military training for the people of India. They can, indeed, slave as sepoys but the privilege of being Commissioned Officers is almost exclusively reserved for the British. Insult is added to the injury by the contention that Indians have not the capacity for military leadership. And both the insult and the injury are aggravated by adequate facilities for training being denied to Indians. Even the modest recommendations of the Skeen Committee about the Indianisation of the Army and about facilities for military training have been either turned down or put off indefinitely on most frivolous grounds imaginable.

These were the grievances which urged many members of the Assembly to protest against Government's policy by supporting cuts in the demands for the Army. The Army Secretary's defence of Government was, as usual, perfunctory. As Pundit Kunzru said he only tried to throw dust in their eyes. Dewan Chamanlal pointed out that while Indianisation was practically at a standstill the number of British Officers had increased by 43 as compared with the previous year. As regards the frightful cost of the Army, he could not help observing that "financial lunacy was displayed by the expenditure on the Army." There is, however, a method about the lunacy which strong words by themselves cannot alter. Even Colonel Gidney had a pretty long list of grievances against Government. He rightly protested against the racial discrimination against Indians in the Indian Medical Department, pointing out that it was impossible for an Indian recruited as Assistant Surgeon to reach the grade of a Major, while those recruited abroad got better facilities. He also protested against the favouritism shown to temporary I.M.S. officers recruited in England as against the Indian officers. Within six years, he said, a junior Captain, recruited in England, was made senior to an Indian officer, however experienced the latter might be. Colonel Gidney's cut motion against such discrimination was carried by a significant majority of 62 votes against 31. It is only officials that would defend Government's military policy because they are only the mouthpieces of Government. The signal defeat which Government sustained by the rejection of the entire Army grant shows the depth of dissatisfaction with that policy but no change in it can be expected so long as the present system of Government continues.

TO THE PLATEAU OF FREEDOM

—:o:—

At a special general meeting of the European Association (Bombay Branch) held on Thursday to bid farewell to Mr. C. B. Chartres, the retiring President of the Association, the guest of the evening made a more or less conventional speech on the present political situation in India. As a literary effort it was about as refreshing as any after-dinner speech, but its political value was little, as it contained more metaphors than arguments. Being a typical Britisher, he believes and would have others believe that Britain is graciously leading India to "the plateau of complete responsible Government", "deviating to the right to find a safe route over the difficult mountains of Inexperience, Uneducated Electorates, Communal Jealousies and Youthful Local Self-governing Institutions." On the other hand, there are the foolish people who do not allow themselves to be so graciously led step by step but attempt to find a "short cut to the plateau", "playing the old tunes, Boycott and Non-Co-operation." Are not the tunes as old as history? However, "the march along this road to the left has now led them to the brink of a steep hill at the top of which there is a recently painted sign-board, bearing the word 'Independence Hill', but if you could see through the new paint on the signboard, you would discover that the real name is "Revolution". The real question, however, is, who is heading towards the "Hill of Revolution", a Lord North or a George Washington? As blind to realities as the Britishers of the eighteenth century, Mr. Chartres is convinced that Britain is right and India is wrong and that Britain alone knows what is good for India, and knows it much better than the sons of the soil. "Britain sees", he says, "in truer perspective than can a political group the whole picture of this great country..... and she is convinced that the safest road to the plateau is the one to the right." And, accordingly, "she has sent out the Simon Commission to advise on the next extension of that road." There is something of an anti-climax in the sharp descent from the heights of metaphor to the very plain Simon Commission. If after a century of British rule India, who was free before, is now so ignorant of what is good for herself and must be advised and guided by such a body as the Simon Commission, her sons have pretty good reason to think that there is something grievously wrong about that rule itself and that they must quicken their march back to the plateau of freedom from which they were hurled into their present abyss.

THE "PATIENT" EXPLANATION

—:o:—

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay is evidently tired of convincing the eleven members of the J. J. Hospital staff who sent up a protest to him regarding the appointment of a member of the I. M. S. to hold temporarily the post of the Venereal Specialist, that he is right and that they are wrong. In his latest communique on the subject he admits he is "not surprised" that the appointment "was not looked upon with favour" by the eleven memorialists, but he is "surprised" that even after "the reasons for such appointment had been patiently explained" they should make the "intemperate" suggestion that the proposed incumbent should resign from the I. M. S. There is nothing "intemperate" in the suggestion. If as the Surgeon-General says, the memorialists "need have no fear" that the post will not be available to the independent profession, why not abolish their fears right from the beginning by making the proposed incumbent a permanent holder of it, but 'not' as a member of the I. M. S.? The Surgeon-General himself points out that the officer selected for the post temporarily, is only a "supernumerary" member of the I. M. S. cadre. There is no reason why he should not metamorphose from the "supernumerary official" into the "permanent non-official" stage. This will enable the Government to escape the charge of "poaching" made against them.

FLIMSY EXCUSE

—:o:—

A glimpse into the reasons which induced the Government of India to enact the role of "Mother Jix" in regard to Mr. Minny's "Siva," a book on the present-day social and political conditions in India which has received important notice at the hands of responsible Fleet Street organs, is vouchsafed in the reply of Earl Winterton in the Commons with respect to the ban imposed upon its entry into India. His Lordship was pleased to observe that the ban was decided upon because the book offended "Hindu sentiment". He vouchsafed the further information that "Mother India" was not banned because it was "a serious study." It is not a little curious that the India Office should be able to judge with cock-sureness what does or does not offend "Hindu sentiment". Were representative Hindu residents in England consulted before it was decided to shut off India from contact with the views of Mr. Minny? And why did not the Government of India proscribe the entry of "Mother India" at least after the storm of indignant protest from Indians of all sections of political and social opinion had reached their unsympathetic ears? When Earl Winterton chooses to regard a notorious offence against India like "Mother India—" a vulgar diatribe which contains appalling trash like the statement that no Indian woman of mature age can approach an Indian male person without danger to her virtue—as a serious study, he makes an assertion which is not only a deliberate insult to India but which is an eloquent proof that for political reasons the British Imperialist favours the advertisement of the Mayo view of India. Is it the case that Mr. Minny takes a totally different view in regard to the political aspect of the Indian problem and that it will not, therefore, suit British Imperialist policy to allow currency to his views in this country?

POLICE RAJ

The complaint is freely made by the Indian public in this country that the Police behave as if they were a law unto themselves. That there is substantial ground for this public belief is indicated in the manner in which Mahatma Gandhi in Calcutta and Mr. Sambamurty, the Andhra leader, were arrested. Sir Mahomed Usman, the Home Member in the Government of Madras, had to confess in reply to a volley of questions inquiring who it was that ordered Mr. Sambamurty's arrest, that neither the arrest nor the prosecution had been directed by the Government but that the Police had initiated the proceedings. It will be recalled that Lord Winterton gave a similar answer in Commons in regard to Mahatma Gandhi's arrest in Calcutta. There the Commissioner of Police took this step on his own initiative, evidently with the confident assurance that whatever the Police did on the score of preserving peace, would be acquiesced in and defended by authorities higher to them as a matter of course. It is an unhealthy system of Government which can unashamedly connives at Police Raj and no amount of repression will succeed in terrorising the Indians into submitting to it tamely.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

SELF-IMPOSED BURDEN OF INERTIA

(BY U. R. D.)

The recent history of the activities of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee shows that there is something rotten about that body. Despite the ability and experience of the members of the Committee its record is not something to be proud of. But for the enthusiastic activities of the youth leaguers, Bombay's effort in the boycott of the Simon Commission would have been worse than miserable. There seems to be no sign of improvement in this wretched state of affairs.

The surging wave of the Youth movement has swept over the whole Presidency. Unless the enthusiasm of the awakened youth is directed into right channels there is a real fear of its being wasted on barren, spectacular things. What have the leaders of the Provincial Congress organisation done to harness the budding patriotism, and the potential and actual energy of the youths? There is only one honest answer possible.

FACE THE FACTS.

It is no time for apportionment of blame. But facts must be faced. None may deny that the present state of the Provincial organisation leaves very, very much to be desired. A comparison—and comparisons are odious—with the recent activities of other provinces will not, I am sure, be favourable to Bombay. I think there is an intelligible explanation for this. Closely following upon the reaction that overtook the country after suspension of the Non-Co-operation movement, the Nationalist forces were lulled into a most dangerous form of inertia. Even worse followed. The Congress organisations all over the country became centres of intrigue and rivalry for power (Oh what power?). Personal jealousies have since then played no mean part in our national struggle. From what little I know of the Congress Committees in the different parts of the country, particularly in the United Provinces, I can say that hardly an institution has remained free from these evils. Mahatma Gandhi is keenly conscious of this fact, and that is precisely the reason why he has been insisting on the Congress workers going through a process of self-purification. And a rigid thorough cleansing of the Provincial organisation appears to be the one need of the hour.

DEMORALISATION.

One would be happy to be told that Bombay has been an exception and has escaped the demoralisation that reaction from the feverish activities of 1920 and 1921 brought in their wake. It is, however, patent that the local Congress organisation, more or less in common with the sister organisations in the other provinces, is aching under a self-imposed burden of inertia. Time has now come to shake off this inertia if Bombay does not want to stand discredited before the bar of Indian public.

A simple workable programme has been put before the country by the Working Committee. Though simple, its potentialities are immense. Those who are aware of the working of the public mind in India and the preparedness of the masses for any direct action, to which you can attract their attention, need no argument in favour of the programme. Scoffers of the present programme may have forgotten, but the country has not, that the wonderful achievement of 1921, which, by the way, every patriotic Indian remembers with pride, was founded on the intense propaganda and activities for boycott of foreign cloth on exactly identical lines, including Khadi work and burning of foreign cloth. Khadi represents something infinitely greater and higher than anything interpreted in terms of book economics, or those of political theories applicable to the political conditions of the free nationalities of the West. The writer has no ambition to

(Continued on page 14.)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

SOME "GOOD" STUFF FOR THE "DRAIN--INSPECTRESS"

(BY SCRUTATOR.)

In the latest number of "The North American Review", there is an interesting article entitled "The Sunday School Ignores Religion". It would be worth while on the part of Miss Katherine Mayo to look up into this article written by a worthy countryman of hers, for she would then see for herself as to how Religion—the base of her humanity which she has so picturesquely depicted in her drain-report—"Mother India"—is faring in her own country. The writer of the article denounces the Religion taught in Sunday Schools and aptly says that they teach "Anything But Religion". He goes on to say that "A spiritual perplexity, which some persons would call a disaster if they knew the truth about it has occurred in the Christian Religion, and its baneful effect has filtered into the Sunday School. Our children suffer most. Parents with a glimmer of intelligence about their responsibility perceive something wrong, but they only express their impatience and concern and ask rather vaguely what it all means. Nobody tells them. Some are unwilling to inform. Is it for fear that it might injure the institution, their Church?

Or do they shudder at the prospect of irreligion sweeping over the land?

"RELIGION IS DRAMATICS AND SERMONETTES":—

"In any case the trouble is real and it goes to the roots". The author of this "irreligious" article analysing the state of irreligion in Miss Mayo's land states:—"I have borrowed the title for this article from a letter. A commanding personality wrote to me recently about his children. He rounded out a warm paragraph and ended: "The children can learn anything but religion in the Sunday School". "In the very next mail I found the following from a brilliant Rabbi, who, on this subject, speaks in the same tongue as that of any Modern Christian Minister. "Our religious education", said Rabbi H. Fineschreiber, "consists of desultory memorizing of Scriptural passages, scant knowledge of Biblical and post-Biblical history, fragmentary discussion of contemporaneous happenings (the football scores of the previous day and the romances of the dancing-hall), singing more or less traditional chants, and a medley of dramatics and sermonettes".

The author of the article Mr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, mourning over the present state of irreligion in Uncle Sam's land says that "about forty years ago we were going along very well. Doctrines were accepted without question. But Charles Darwin's doctrine of Evolution came—that was the beginning of our undoing. Darwin destroyed the whole of our theological system. He was responsible for blasting away the foundations of our Sunday School. Theology is going to the wall now".

"GOD IS GONE":—

Mr. Albert Dieffenbach concludes with a deep moan, which Miss Mayo, who is over-zealous in preaching us the fundamental concepts of social improvement

(Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day

Hard Pressed.

Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Dictator, will be hard pressed to continue to govern Spain in the ruthless and autocratic manner which in his opinion is evidently the only form of rule to secure "stable" Government in Spain. But this stability which denies to the people freedom of speech and is promoted for the benefit of the industrialists and a section of the military caste who support de Rivera is now being assailed on all sides, by classes of the population who at first were not inclined to raise bitter protests against it, so disgusted were they with the alternation of corrupt parliamentary rule between the Conservative and the Liberal cliques which manipulated the elections in the days before the Dictatorship. The students' agitation is only one form of protest. According to the Madrid correspondent of the "Deutsche Zukumft" socialism is gaining ground rapidly in the land and has found welcome even amongst the subordinate ranks of officialdom.

Youths' Hurricane Campaign.

The Bombay Youth League has undertaken an intensive Swadeshi-boycott propaganda and we have no doubt it will carry on the propaganda with its customary zeal. Already since the 10th instant when Bombay inaugurated the boycott programme many members of the Youth League have done signal service by hawking khaddar from house to house. They have now widened their activities and will immediately launch an intensive campaign for boycotting selected British goods and all foreign cloth and for popularising khaddar and other Swadeshi articles. It is announced that singing parties of youths chanting specially composed boycott songs will parade the streets of Bombay armed with boycott banners, boycott handbills and boycott literature and that Swadeshi bazaars will be organised during the National Week and every month thereafter in various parts of the city. We wish the Youth League every success and would only suggest that concentration on the boycott of foreign cloth and replacing it with khaddar and other Swadeshi cloth may yield better and quicker results.

Governor's Hospital Fund.

The annual report of the Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay for the year 1928 shows satisfactory progress of the Fund. The Executive Committee obtained during the year a fresh contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. for rebuilding the Cowasji Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital, which would add 27 beds to the existing accommodation, bringing it up to 100 beds. Another generous donation of Rs. 2,50,000 was from the Trustees of the Sir Sassoon David Charity Trust, subject to the condition that a Pavilion in the J. J. Hospital Compound should be named the Sir Sassoon David Hospital and 14 beds in the Pavilion should be reserved for Jews. Referring to the Municipal Commissioner's proposal that the Hospital Fund should share half the cost of constructing a ward of 16 beds for venereal cases at the K. E. M. Hospital, the report says: "The Committee sanctioned the amount of Rs. 27,950 for the purpose, it being the first instance, since the inception of the Fund, when the Municipal Corporation had co-operated with it." This is a curiously worded statement and we would like to know the occasion for it.

Popularising Music.

Music has its charms for princes and peasants alike and it was quite natural for a life-long patron of music like the Gaekwar of Baroda to wax eloquent on the value of music at the opening ceremony of the Baroda Music Association. Music and other fine arts, said His Highness, were "the soul of the nation" and an index to the nation's civilisation. There is no exaggeration in this and one may even add that music not merely marks an index of a people's civilisation but is also a potent means of perpetuating that civilisation. As an effective means of adding some cheer and refinement to the lives and thoughts of the masses in the midst of squalor and a number of other depressing and coarsening surroundings music cannot be easily surpassed. There are already many facilities in the State of Baroda for the study of scientific Indian music and the newly started Association, we trust, will go a long way in popularising it.

GOVT. TROUNCED IN ASSEMBLY.

Army Grant Turned Down by Overwhelming Majority.

TOMMY AITKEN'S ROLE IN INDIA

"To Protect the Brahmin And the Mullah"

ARMY SECRETARY'S REPLY

No Reward In Following British Like Dogs, Confesses Col. Gidney

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The Legislative Assembly to-day, by 61 votes to 44, rejected the entire demand for the Army Department as a protest against the Army policy and the non-acceptance of the Skeen report.—

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The Legislative Assembly entered on the fifth and last day of the discussion on demands for grants, having so far disposed of only three demands out of ninetyseven. Even six selected heads of discussion may not be entirely concluded by the time guillotine is applied at five this afternoon.

At question time Mr Bajpai replying to Mr. Haji said that Women's Medical Service was not controlled by Government but by authorities of Countess of Dufferin's Fund to whom the member's suggestion for increasing the recruitment of Indians for service would be passed on.

Sir Denys Bray informed Mr. Gayaprasad Singh that the Butler Committee's expenditure in India upto the 1st instant amounted to Rs. 1-41-157 expenditure in England was not yet known. The whole expense was being met from Indian Revenues.

The President announced that the Governor-General had accorded his assent to six amendments to Standing Orders passed by the Assembly, but he withheld his assent from one amendment which was passed by the House by a small majority and which, subject to Governor-General's consent, permitted the President to fix non-official business for any official day if the short nature of the business on such an official day made this desirable.

DISCUSSION ON ARMY GRANT.

Discussion was then resumed on the Army Department Grant.

Dr. Moonje opposing the demand said there was a feeling in the country that the main difficulty in the way of British Government's giving full military training to Indians was their pessimism that Indians could never be entrusted with the defence of their country. This view was definitely advanced by the late Lord Rawlinson who thought that even if Indians were admitted in the Army they would be so fed up with the whole show in a couple of years that they would return their papers and go home. On the other hand, Indians held they were absolutely fit to defend their Motherland if opportunities and training were provided them. Dr. Moonje held the whole thing was based on speculation and not on actual facts for which they ought to seek the help of history.

INDIA'S MARTIAL PAST.

Past records of India and England as chronicled by Englishmen showed that only 100 years ago a Marhatta Army was one of the finest in India and Dr. Moonje held so long as the Mahratta race existed in the country in addition to other communities he should say there could never be a paucity of good officers for the army. Mutiny which he called the War of Independence provided another instance in the person of Rani of Jhansi who through her skill and character resisted the forces of Great Britain in India. On the other hand, British race after break up of the Roman Empire in Great Britain was reduced to such state that they did not know how to defend themselves. Such a race by training and training alone had built an Empire over which the Sun never set and Dr. Moonje held that if equal opportunities were provided in India they would turn out equally fine soldiers and officers.

QUESTIONS TO GOVT.

In conclusion, Dr. Moonje put a series of questions to the Government. He asked what lead Government of India had given to Provincial Governments as recommended by the Skeen Committee and whether they proposed to give any lead at all.

He also asked if the Government intended to raise other units of Indian territorial Force such as Air Force section and Artillery section and whether Government intended to start a military college in India by 1933 as recommended by the Skeen Committee and lastly he asked whether Government proposed to start rifle clubs and association in this country for chools and colleges and whether they were prepared to encourage such enterprise if sufficient men came forward for the purpose.

NO USE FOR AEROPLANES.

Col. Crawford did not agree with Mr. Arthus Moore's special emphasis on Air Force as showing the way for economy. England's case was not at all comparable with that of India. In Western countries capitals were the nerve centres and an air attack on the capital was important to strike at the morale of the country but India had no such nerve-centre. Moreover, if aeroplanes failed in striking at the morale of the country they were of no other use for offensive purposes and work must then be done by ground troops. He admitted, however, that offensive and defensive plans must be in just proportion between land and air forces but the time had not yet come when people would have their being in the air and Mr. Moore's picture was therefore overdrawn. More over a quarter of the military budget was spent on internal security troops for which aeroplanes were of no use except to convey troops. He was particularly struck to find one air squadrons cost of maintenance yearly was twenty-two lakhs which was cost of our battalions of Indian infantry. They would rather have the latter than the former. Col. Crawford welcomed Dr. Moonje's constructive speech which rightly laid emphasis on the need for improving training in schools and colleges. He was sorry non-officialls lost a chance of driving this home before the Hartog Committee (Voices: "No") because the whole educational system required immediate reform. A voice: Government is to blame). Col. Crawford retorted public schools in England were not run by Government. Private individuals also had responsibility.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

As regards the Indianisation of the Army, Col. Crawford said that substantial progress had already been made. He was glad that the Government had accepted his suggestion to consider the claims of young Indian officers holding Viceroy's Commissions for training as Platoon Commanders, and later, for higher promotion. This would result in more rapid indianisation of the army that would result from the Skeen Committee's scheme. The Kitchener College, which was about to be started for improving the training of Indian officers was to be, in years to come, the Indian military Sandhurst and the speaker threw out the suggestion that the training given in the Kitchener College should also be extended to individuals from various classes throughout India who had the military spirit. Dr Moonje in speaking of the martial spirit had confined himself to mentioning the Mahrattas, the Sikhs and the Rajputs. That was exactly the difficulty of the problem. India had fighting races but was not a fighting nation.

Dr. Moonje: I spoke of the Mahrattas the Sikhs and the Rajputs just as you speak of the Irish, the Scotch and the English.

Col. Crawford: You are not yet a na-

(Continued on Page 11)

ANOTHER CENSURE ON GOVT

—:o:—

"FRONTIER" CUT CARRIED

The token cut under head "Frontier" proposed by Mian Shah Nawaz to register protest against Government's railure to introduce reforms for North West Frontier Province was carried by 67 votes to 34, the majority consisting of all non-official parties including the European group.—A. P.

NEW CHINA AT WORK

—:o:—

Third Congress Opens

"COUNTRY HAS BEEN UNIFIED BUT MUCH MORE REMAINS TO BE DONE"

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Nanking.—The capital is beflagged on the occasion of the opening of the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang which is the embryo Parliament. Two hundred and eleven delegates were present out of a total of 356 elected to represent the whole of China and the various Chinese Committees throughout the world.

Mr. Hubanmin, Acting Chairman, said that the country had been unified in many ways but the delegates had still much to do to complete the unity.—Reuter.

CHINA RATIFIES KELLOG PACT

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Washington.—The Cainese Legation here announces that Nanking Government has ratified Kellogg Pact. It is understood that only Japan out of the original 15 signatories has not yet ratified the Pact.—Reuter.

IRISH LADY'S DASH TO INDIA

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REACHES TUNIS

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Tunis.—Mrs. Cleavers 'plane "Will-o-the wisp" in which she is flying to India has arrived here.—Reuter.

DE RIVIERA'S PHOTO HAULED DOWN

—:o:—

Students Strike in Madrid

FRESH REPRESSIVE MEASURES FORECASTED

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Madrid.—The students yesterday broke the shopwindow in which was a photograph of De Rivera. The police charged with drawn swords.

The Government does not regard the situation as grave but as unpleasant and intolerable. It forecasts fresh repressive measures and attributes the student outbreaks to "Revolutionary Committee" supported by anti-Spanish elements abroad.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN INDIA COUNCIL

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LONDON March 15.

It is understood that S. N. Mullick will be resigning from India Council in summer at end of three years service instead of five years. It is gathered that Mullick's acceptance of appointment provided for relief after three years Ziauddin of Aligarh is mentioned as probable candicate to succeed late Sir M. Rafique on judicial committee of Privy Council.—Reuter.

BACHA'S BID FOR GAINING SUPPORT

Syed Hasan Marching On Ghazni

NEW DELHI, March 14.

News from Afghanistan is scarce and all parties seem to be still marking time. The Afridis have been approached by Sangu Khel Shinwaris with a view to arranging truce after Id. The garrison of Patan, an Afghan post on the Karram border, which has been captured by local Afghan tribesmen, have been permitted to proceed through British territory to Kandahar. It is reported that this permission and especially refusal to surrender arms which the garrison brought with them has led to threats from tribesmen on the Afghan side to local political authorities. There is unconfirmed report that Ghaisuddin Ghilzai has agreed to support Habibullah But even if this is true it is doubtful how far he is in a position to bring in Ghilzais with him as a tribe. Pamphlets circulated by Habibullah Khan in Southern Province are now to hand. The Chief of these announces remision of all arrears due to the State previous to a certain date, the abolition of conscription, cancellation of all orders, etc., which are contrary to Koran, closure of schools whether for boys or girls of kind opened by Amanullah Khan and reintroduction of old system of education, restoration of allowances formerly paid to Sayyads and Mullahs which had been discontinued by Amanullah Khan and reinstatement of all Maliks dismissed during reign of Amanullah Khan. Others give the terms of service in New Kabul army, set forth Habibullah's achievements and solicit support. It is understood that Afghan Trade Agent at Parachinar following example of Trade Agent at Peshawar has refused to deliver up treasure in his custody to either the Kabul or the Kandahar Government pending the establishment of a generally recognised Afghan Government.

Belated news is now to hand of conditions in Herat. It is still under control of the Governor. A good deal of unrest and crime is beginning to become rife, but is being fairly suppressed. Local authorities are making efforts to raise troops and are reportte to have recruited about, chiefly old soldiers, to reinforce the existing garrison. Proclamations have been posted announcing cancellation of reforms. The situation in northern provinces is still obscure.

Quetta.—Amanullah's troops in Kandahar are reported to total 2,000. The extent of tribal fighting and the strength which Kandahar Government can rely on is still unknown.—A. P.

COMMENCEMENT OF WAR?

—:o:—

SAYED HASSAN MARCHING TOWARDS GHAZNI

PESHAWAR, March 14.

The censoring of press telegrams has been withdrawn since yesterday.

Sayed Hassan is marching towards Ghazni with three thousand troops. The movement is considered to be the commencement of war in responsible quarters.

Bachha-I-Saqao is reported to have arrested rich merchants of Kabul demanding payment of large amounts in cash.

Hasham Khan has arrived at Hadda.

ADVERSARIES OF AMANULLAH.

Invitations and other factors concerning the forthcoming Ulema Conference at Hadda lent support to the belief that its decision will be against Amanullah by an overwhelming majority. The invited Ulemas are adversaries of the ex-King.

Nadir Khan was given a hearty reception on arrival at Matun Cantonment, Khost.

Ali Ahmed Jan with his sons and nephews is still here, awaiting instructions from Kandahar. Asked as to future intentions, he said they were uncertain.—A. P.

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TRIBESMEN EXTORT MONEY

—:o:—

JAGDALAK AND BARIKALI IN TOTAL RUIN

PESHAWAR, Mar. 14.

Two Indian teachers Sayed Qasim Hussain and Sayed Aliakhtar of Saharanpur who had been working in colleges at Kabul arrived here to-day through Jalalabad. They related a gruesome story of their journey from Kabul to Peshawar. They left Kabul on 7th March with ten Hajis bound for Mecca. They were escorted by armed Shinwaris, but had to travel by night and hide by day. En route they were attacked by Khugianis between Surukhpur and Guntamak. They were many times fired upon by tribesmen, but managed to save their lives by giving them money. In fact, they stated every tribesman through whose village they passed demanded whole toll money.

They saw Jagdalak and Barikali in complete ruin. They said that Indians in Kabul numbering about sixty to seventy sent messages to H. E. the Viceroy and Indian National Congress, but received no reply.

A BASELESS REPORT.

A press report to the effect that King Amanullah has not yet begun his march on Kabul is baseless. It is authoritatively learned that the King as already reported sent on an advance party on March 5.—Free Press.

PESHAWAR TRADE AGENT'S LOYALTY TO AMANULLAH

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

The Free Press has received a letter from the Afghan Trade Agent at Peshawar written in Urdu in which he contradicts the press report that he declined to give the money to Amanullah. He reiterates his allegiance to Amanullah and declares Amanulla is the rightful king of Afghanistan and characterises this propaganda against the Trade Agent as mischievous. He deprecates all activities against the liberty of Afghanistan and declares the whole of the money he has with him is Ammanullah's and he is prepared to sacrifice his personal property and even his life for Amanullah.—Free Press.

DEBATE ON MATERNITY BENEFIT

Financial Liability Thrown on Employers

DULL DAY IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday was quite a tame affair although the sitting was devoted to non-official business. Almost the whole day was taken up by Mr. Asavale's bill to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them. The bill was on for its second reading. When the bill was discussed for the first time during the last July session of the Council, there was not a single dissentient voice in the House against the principle involved in it. Although all the interests represented in the Council were agreed on the principle of the bill, they had their differences of opinion as regards its details. The only point of controversy was who should bear the burden of financial liability which the scheme for maternity benefit was going to impose. During the debate on the first reading of the bill, it was hinted by a number of speakers that the monetary responsibility should be borne in parts by the State, the employer and the Local Bodies. The Government had not given out their mind then but it was expected by many that a part of the financial responsibility would be borne by the State. The bill was referred to a Select Committee after it passed its first reading.

FINANCIAL LIABILITY THROWN ON EMPLOYER.

The bill as it emerged from the Select Committee was drastically changed in most of its material provisions. The majority of the Select Committee recommended that the financial liability of the maternity benefit scheme should be borne by the employer alone. The State was completely exempted from any responsibility whatsoever. Several members including the representatives of Indian Merchants' Chamber and Mill owners' Association laid emphasis on the inequity of the measure as it inflicted the burden on one party alone. Mr. K. M. Munshi, although he had signed the Select Committee's report without even a minute of dissent raised a point that the bill as amended was out of order as by its drastic changes it had become entirely a new bill. The President gave his ruling that the bill was perfectly in order as the basic principle remained untouched. There was a mild opposition to the bill on the ground that looking to the state of industry the burden thrown on the shoulders of the employer was too heavy. After some tussle the bill passed all its three readings.

Towards the end of the day Mr. Bechar moved the first reading of the bill to restrict the increase of rent of certain premises in the Municipal District and Cantonment of Karachi. Mr. S. C. Joshi moved an amendment that the scope of the bill should be extended to the City of Bombay and selected Taluka. President ruled this amendment out of order on the ground that the previous sanction of the Governor-General for it had not been obtained. Mr. Bechar's bill passed its first reading.

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PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Resuming its sitting on Friday afternoon, the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded to transact non-official business. At the outset leave was granted to introduce several bills including a bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, introduced by Mr. K. M. Munshi, two more bills further to amend sections 102 and 62 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code introduced by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, a bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 introduced by Mr. Syed Munawar and others.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay) then presented to the House the Select Committee's report on the bill to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them. It will be recalled that the bill passed its first reading in the last year's July session of the Council after which it was referred to a Select Committee consisting of 20 members. The report of the Select Committee is not unanimous as in the amended bill several material changes have been made. The important changes made by the Select Committee in the original provisions of the bill are contained in the following notes on clauses:

That the bill should apply in the first instance to the principal industrial towns of the Presidency and that Government should have power to extend it to such other places as it thinks fit.

We consider that a period of compulsory rest for four weeks following the confinement is sufficient rest for the mother. We also propose to make it illegal for her to work in any factory during this period.

We think that there is no necessity to establish a maternity benefit fund as, in our opinion, the benefit should be paid directly by the employer at a fixed rate and for a fixed period. We suggest that it should be paid at the rate of annas 8 per day for the actual period of absence not exceeding three weeks before confinement and for four weeks immediately after confinement. We think, however, that before a woman is entitled to maternity benefit under this Act, she should have been employed in the factory of the employer from whom she claims maternity benefit for not less than six months immediately preceding the date on which she gives notice under the new clause 6.

We propose a new procedure embodied in the new clause 6 of the bill under which a pregnant woman can absent herself from work after notifying her intention to do so owing to approaching confinement. In view of the provision made in new clause 5 of the bill that she should not be entitled to maternity benefit for more than three weeks before confinement, and that maternity benefit for the three weeks should be paid on production of a certified extract from a birth register, we think that the period of her absence from work will, in her own interest, approximate as nearly as possible to the period of three weeks immediately preceding her confinement.

While retaining the proposal in the original clause 4 we have in drafting this clause proposed a new provision under which even if the child does not survive the mother the maternity benefit due will be paid to the legal representative of the mother.

Mr. R. S. Asavale moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association) very emphatically opposed the second reading of the bill as amended by the Select Committee. The Bill he went on to argue, was going to be very unfair in its operation. It was unjust in the extreme inasmuch as an attempt was made in it to throw the whole burden on the shoulders of employers. The state and Local Bodies were exempted from responsibility. In a country like India, Mr. Petit proceeded, a measure of this kind was absolutely uncalled for and premature. He was not in the least opposed to the principle of the bill but he could not help thinking that a very strong case would have been made out for the passage of the bill, if the burden had been divided between the state and the employers.

The speaker then pointed out that the provisions of the bill were not universal in their application to women labourers. They only applied to women labourers in factories. Then again it was sheer injustice that certain class of employers should be punished while other employers should be allowed to go scot-free. It was wrong in principle because it penalised only one class of employers.

Mr. Petit then asked whether it was in the interests of the industrial growth of a country that such obligations should be imposed on employers alone. He was afraid that the bill militated against the interests of women labourers themselves as in future some of the employers might take care not to employ such labour at all. The speaker then proceeded to point out some of the defects of the bill.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay) supported the second reading of the Bill. Replying to the representative of the Mill-owners' Association, the speaker pointed out that the percentage of women labourers in Bombay mills [illegible] and

(Continu[illegible]

GUJERAT COLLEGE STRIKE ECHO

—:o:—

GRANTING OF TERM TO STUDENTS

SENATE'S "YES" TO PROF. WADIA'S PROPOSAL

The Bombay University Senate by a thumping majority on Friday passed the resolution of Prof. P. A. Wadia condoning the absence of the students of the Gujarat College who were on strike recently thus making up the deficiency of their attendance to fill up the terms. The Senate also by a majority of one vote agreed to the proposition of Prof. Wadia to affiliate the College proposed to be started by the Karnatak Lingayat Education Society at Belgaum for a period of three years.

CONDONING DEFICIENT ATTENDANCE.

Professor P. A. Wadia moved:—

"That a special order be passed under Section 37 of the Bombay University Act condoning the deficient attendance of all students of the Gujarat College in their respective classes during the second term of the academic year 1928-29."

OPPOSITION TO THE MOTION.

Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan opposed the proposition and said the Senate were asked to excuse the students for going on strike and thus accord their seal of approval to the strike. As a University, it was their duty to stand for discipline or close their doors and do away with discipline. He regretted that neither the Principal of the Gujarat College nor Prof. Wadia had given any reasons to condone the absence of the students during the period of strike. Mr. Mirza reminded the House that the students were not given a day's grace, in the ordinary course, if they failed to keep up the terms and many students who did not keep up their terms during non-co-operation time were not given any such grace.

WHEN DISCIPLINE IS NOT DISCIPLINE.

Mr. K. Natarajan did not agree with Mr. Mirza and said discipline, which was wooden, and mechanical and had no moral back-ground, was no discipline at all.

WISDOM BETTER THAN DISCIPLINE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi also supported the motion and regretted Mr. Mirza's opposition, especially as the Principal and the students had been reconciled. Wisdom, he submitted, was more valuable than discipline, and he appealed to the wisdom of the Senate to pass the proposition rather than re-open the question by an enquiry, which would inevitably be the result, to ascertain whether the Principal was right or the students.

Mr. M. C. Chagla also urged the Senate not to rake up the old question.

The proposition was put to the vote and passed by an overwhelming majority.

NEW COLLEGE AT BELGAUM.

Prof. P. A. Wadia then moved:—

"That the Senate record their opinion that the College proposed to be started by the Karnatak Lingayat Education Society at Belgaum be affiliated to the University provisionally for three years from June, 1929, for the first two years of the Arts courses, on the following conditions:—

(1) That the College buildings are ready by June, 1930;

(2) That the endowment fund is raised to Rs. 1,50,000 by June, 1930;

(3) That the Syndicate are satisfied by or before 1st June, 1929, that adequate arrangements have been made in the shape of furniture and science equipment for the teaching of the first two years' Arts classes;

(4) That the number of admissions to the First Year Class be limited to 100 and the number for the Intermediate Arts Class be limited to 60; and

(5) That the Society undertake to raise the College to the status of a full grade institution by June, 1932."

Several members opposed the proposition on the ground that there was no guarantee that the proposed College would not be run on communal lines. They apprehended that it would be strictly a Lingayat affair while others maintained that the teaching staff of the College was weak and the finance of the proposed College not sufficiently strong. The question was taken to a division and carried by 30 votes against 29.

DAWN OF SENSE TO AGED MAN

UNDERTAKES NOT TO MARRY GIRL IN 'TEENS

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 15.

Mr. Purshottamdas Ratanchand, the Jain share broker, aged about 50, who was to marry a young girl of about 15, has given a written undertaking to his castemen not to marry her in view of the feeling of resentment aroused by his contemplated marriage. A procession of Jains marched to the residence of Mr. Purshottamdas and congratulated him on his laudable decision and garlanded him.—A. P.

WIRELESS SERVICE IN INDIA

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SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

HOPE OF EXTENSION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The annual general meeting of the Indian Radio Telegraph Company was held in Bombay on Thursday which shows that the first complete year's operation of the beam telegraph service has resulted in a gross profit amounting to Rs. 10,18,453. After making ample pprvision for depreciation and reserve, the meeting sanctioned the payment of dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. on the ordinary shares and the balance of Rs. 1,61,997 being divided "pro rata" between ordinary and deferred shares making the total dividend 10 per cent. on the former and 4 per cent. on the latter, free of income tax.

Mr. C. N. Wadia, the Chairman, in the course of proposing the adoption of the Directors' report and balance sheet for the year ending December 1928 said.

You will observe from a study of the audited accounts which accompany the Directors' Report that the gross profits of the Company during the year ending December 31, 1928, amounted to Rs. 10,18,453-6-5. In pursuance of the policy which your Directors thought wise to initate last year they have again made ample provision for depreciation and a sum of Rs. 1,51,931-13-10 has been set aside for this purpose. After deducting this sum we are left with a net profit of Rs. 8,66,521-8-7 and from this amount the further provision of Rs. 1,32,000 has been made on account of Income Tax and Super Tax leaving a balance of Rs. 7,34,521-8-7 Deducting from this amount the adverse balance of last year viz. Rs. 30,758-14-5, the net available sum is Rs. 7,03,762-10-2

DIVIDENDS.

Out of this amount your Directors propose to set aside, under Article 78, Rs. 2,00,000 to the Reserve Fund Account and to carry forward to next year's account the sum of Rs. 1,52,772-10-2 leaving an ultimate balance of Rs. 3,50,990 for payment of dividends under Article 152 as follows:—

Rs. 1,88,993-0-0 in payment of a dividend of 7 per cent on the Ordinary Shares free of Income Tax.

Rs. 1,61,997-0- divided pro rata between Ordinary and Deferred shares, making the total dividend 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares and 4-1/2 per cent. on the Deferred shares free of Income Tax.

I think you will agree that the Company is to be congratulated on this very satisfactory result of the first complete year's operation of the Beam Telegraph Service.

FULL-RATE TRAFFIC GROWING.

The fact that the ordinary or full rate traffic progresses steadily is the best evidence we have that the accuracy and speed of our service is meeting the requirements of the public. Although the "full rate" traffic continues to grow the most marked increase during the year has been in the cheaper classes and it is in this direction we must look at present for the greatest expansion on the existing Anglo-Indian circuit.

During the past year we have, in co-operation with the Government of India and the British Post Office, extended the facilities for "Daily Letter Telegrams" and "Week-end Letter Telegrams" to many countries where this facility did not previously exist. Your Director's policy is to encourage developments on these lines in every possible direction subject to securing a return per word which will make the service a remunerative one.

EXTENSION OF WIRELESS SERVICE.

The problem of extending the present wireless service to other countries continues to engage the attention of your Board and I am glad to report that we have recently received a communication from the Government of India assuring us of their support and promising sympathetic consideration of any developments of this nature. We have also been advised that the establishment of a system of wireless telephony between this country and Great Britain utilising the Beam for that purpose would meet with the approval of the Government of India subject to concrete proposals in this respect proving satisfactory It is the intention of your Board to pursue this matter energetically with a view to sub-mitting proposals for a service of this description in due course.

The dividends recommended by the Directors were sanctioned, and Sir Ness Wadia and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola were re-elected Directors of the Company.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS

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The results of the election of 20 Ordinary Fellows to the University of Bombay by University teachers and professors were declared on Thursday evening at the University Hall, when out of 38 candidates that contested the 20 seats, the following 20 were elected:—(1) Prof. A. K. Trivedi. (2) Prof. P. A. Wadia, (3) Principal D. R. Gadgil, (4) Prof. H. M. Gurbaxani, (5) Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, (6) Fr. Robert Zimmermann, (7) Dr. A. S. Erulkar, (8) Principal Bal Krishna, (9) Prof. M. I. Mansukhani, (10) Prof. G. B. Kolhatkar, (11) Prof. D. D. Kapadia, (12) Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, (13) Prof. G. R. Paranjpye, (14) Prof. M. S. Commissariat, (15) Prof. R. D. Karnarkar, (16) Vice-Principal K. K. Joshi, (17) Prof. C. D. Pinto, (18) Prof. P. C. Patil, (19) Prof. N. S. T. Takakhav and (20) Prof. P. M. Desai.

GANDHIJI, AN IDEAL KARMA YOGIN

Maulana Mahomedali's Advice to Mahatma.

RANGOON, March 14.

Mahatma Gandhi gave interviews from 8 to 10 in the morning and from 1-30 to 4 in the evening.

He presided over the Ramkrishna Paramahamsa birthday celebration meeting at the Sevasram Hospital compound at 5-55 p.m. Moulana Mahomed Ali also attended the meeting.

On their arrival at Sevasram they were taken round the hospital, after which the Mahatma was presented with an address. An address welcoming the Moulana was also read out.

IDEAL KARMA YOGIN.

The address to Mahatma Gandhi described him as the ideal Karma Yogin. It stated that the Mahatma was following the teachings of Ramkrishna by complete identification of his self with the "Daridra Narayans", of which the loin cloth was but a visible sign. It mentioned his purity of character and the all embracing love for humanity.

Replying Mahatma Gandhi remarked that they would be pleased to see the Moulana with him though it was by accident. He had been often asked: "Where are your Ali Brothers?" They will be pleased to see the Moulana so close to him. He hoped that they (Gandhi and Moulana) would meet often.

ACTIVITIES OF RAMKRISHNA MISSION.

Referring to the Ramkrishna Mission he spoke of its charitable activities throughout Hindusthan. He was following Ramkrishna's teachings so far as he understood them. He could not also forget the great share Swami Vivekananda had in the success of the Mission's work.

MOULANA'S ADVICE TO MAHATMAJI.

Moulana Mahomed Ali replying said that if Mahatma Gandhi stopped replying to letters that he received and burnt all correspondence and he and Mahatma Gandhi travelled together all over India unity would be established.

He referred also to his visit to Ramkrishna Sevasram in India in the past with the Mahatma and described the pains he took to understand the Hindu religion. He expressed the opinion that the Ramkrishna Mission was doing real Shuddi work showing practically no distinction of caste or creed.—A. P. ✓

DEBATE ON MATERNITY BENEFIT

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(Continued from previous page.)

therefore, the burden thrown on the employers by the Bill was quite insignificant. It was a principle recognized in all the civilized countries that women should not be made to work 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after their confinement. If the employers in other countries bore this burden, he saw no reason why Indian employers should find it difficult to bear it.

EXTENT OF BURDEN UPON EMPLOYEES.

Mr. S. C. Joshi (Nominated), supporting the second reading, pointed out that the extent of burden thrown upon employers would not be very great. There were only 10 per cent. women employers in the mills, some of whom were widows and some others were beyond child-bearing age. The number of women labourers, therefore, who would be beneficiaries under the new provision, would be very small.

Major W. Ellis Jones (Nominated) opposed the Bill as he thought it would greatly affect the cotton industry. Again he pointed out that the provisions of the Bill did not apply to women labourers in ginning and other factories.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) opposed the second reading and called upon the Government to state whether they were going to exclude from the operation of the measure the employers of women labourers other than the mill-owners.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) observed that although the principle of the Bill was acceptable to all there were many defects in the details of the Bill as it had emerged from the Select Committee.

A POINT OF ORDER.

In the midst of the discussion, Mr. K. M. Munshi raised a point that the Bill as emerged from the Select Committee was a new Bill altogether and as such it should not be proceeded with. He argued that changes of a drastic character had been made in the Bill by the Select Committee and they had affected the very principle of the Bill.

Long argument ensued on the point of order in which several members participated. Mr. Bechar made it clear that the principle of the Bill had been left untouched. The General Member and the Legal Remembrancer gave their opinion that the amended Bill was the same in principle as its original. The President admitted that there had been drastic changes, but he did not think that the principle was altered. He, therefore, ruled that the Bill was in order.

The General Member, supporting the second reading of the Bill, said he was surprised at the change of front exhibited by some of the members who had spoken vehemently in support of the Bill when it was on for its first reading. Speaking for himself, he assured the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Mill-owners' Association that he had tried his utmost to lighten the burden of the mill-owners as much as he could when the Bill was before the Select Committee.

Mr. N. A. Bechar (Karachi) made a nice speech in support of the Bill. If there was any country in the world, he said, where such a Bill was necessary, it was India.

Mr. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) informed the House that the Mill-owners' Association of Ahmedabad had endorsed all the changes made in the Bill by the Select Committee.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) laid emphasis on what he called the injustice of the amended Bill. He recalled that when the principle of the Bill was accepted by the House, it was distinctly understood that the burden thrown by the maternity benefits would be solely borne by the State, or by the State, employer and the Municipality jointly; but the Select Committee had thrown the whole liability on the employer alone. The speaker further maintained that the industry of the Presidency in its present condition was not in a position to bear the burden which the Bill would impose upon it.

Mr. Syed Munawar supported the Bill.

Winding up the debate, Mr. Asavale pointed out that there were only 60,000 women workers in the Presidency and the cost of the maternity benefit would not come to more than Rs. 1,25,000 a year. Was it such a huge cost, he asked, as could not be borne by all the mills in the Presidency?

The House divided on the motion which was carried by 50 to 12 votes.

MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL.

The Maternity Benefit Bill was then read clause by clause. After several verbal amendments had been made, the Bill passed its third reading.

BOMBAY'S PLEADERS' ACT AMENDING BILL.

The House then passed the Bill to amend the Bombay Pleaders' Act, 1920. The Bill enables the High Court to issue Sanads in certain cases in respect of two districts to obviate any chance of unnecessary hardship or disadvantage to pleaders.

MUNICIPAL PREMISES AND INCREASED RENT.

Mr. Naraindas A. Bechar (Karachi) moved the first reading of the Bill to restrict the increase of rent of certain premises in the Municipal District and Cantonment of Karachi. The objects and reasons of the Bill as explained in the statement are, among others, as follows:—

Although houses of higher rental value are available and there is certain amount of adjustment already taking place by the Law of Supply and Demand, a careful enquiry has revealed the fact that the rents of small houses built of recent years are all between Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 and more for almost half the accommodation of houses under control. The condition of labouring classes paying rents of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 is all the more distressing and one cannot easily visualize the state of affairs that may arise should the protection of the Rent Act be withdrawn at a time of acute trade depression and consequent pecuniary distress through which we are passing. Moreover the increase of 50 per cent. over rents in 1916 granted by now, gives quite a reasonable return on the investments and as such leaves hardly any cause of complaint on part of landlords to the continuance of minimam control of rents. However, the continuance of the Act is not likely to be necessary after this further term of three years as the public bodies are getting alive to their responsibilities and the Karachi Municipality, for instance, have already made programme of building houses for their employees and are considering scheme for labouring classes of population.

Mr. S. C. Joshi (Nominated) moved an amendment to the effect that the scope of the Bill should be extended to the City of Bombay and Taluka of Salsette of the District of Thana. The President ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that the previous sanction of the Governor-General had not been obtained.

Mr. Bechar's Bill restricting the increase of rent in Karachi passed its first reading. Its second reading was postponed till to-day.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. The Bill was under discussion when the Council adjourned to 10-30 to-day.

LABOUR UNION'S WELCOME MOVE

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 15.

The Labour Union has appointed ward committees to enquire into conditions of local labour with a view to move the Millowners' Association to ameliorate them. The enquiry will include the standard of wages, system of fines, arrangements for drinking water and taking lunch during midday recess, etc.—A. P.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S ELECTION PETITION BEFORE COURT

—:o:—

A PASSAGE AT ARMS

MR. L. R. TAIRSEE IN WITNESS-BOX

Heated passage-at-arms marked the proceedings when Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, took up for further hearing the Municipal Election Petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a defeated from the Mandvi Ward on Friday. Mr. L. R. Tairsee was further cross-examined by the petitioner.

A discussion arose, at the very outset, between the Judge and the petitioner regarding the notes of evidence taken down by the former.

Mr. Shamdasani submitted that this was strictly an electoral court and that the English procedure in such courts was for the Judge to take down full notes of the proceedings.

Judge: But there is no provision made here for a short-hand writer. Further what you said is the practice in the English courts and we are here in India. You might move the Government if you like in this matter and get us a short-hand writer and we will give you lengthy notes.

Mr. Shamdasani: I will do that immediately after the case is disposed of.

The petitioner went on to argue the point when the judge stopped him saying: "Now you must stop, I have already heard you on this point.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Tairsee observed that in the middle of February he addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner pointing out several irregularities in the elections, one of which was about the "symbols."

OBJECT DEFEATED.

Witness complained that his symbol was "man" and by allowing the other candidates to put on facsimiles of their photographs in front of their respective ballot boxes the object of alloting the symbol "man" to witness was defeated.

Further some of the candidates were allowed to exhibit illuminated velvet symbols embroidered in gold and silver in front of their ballot boxes which unduly attracted the attention of illiterate voters.

Witness proceeded to narrate an instance where one Mr. Raghavji was found in the Ballot Clerks' Chamber with more than one ballot card in his possession. He was handed over to the Polling Superintendent who allowed him to go away after confiscating the ballot cards.

Another point said the witness was that he had offered to the Municipal Commissioner to point out at least 40 names in the "C" Ward electoral roll inserted by a particular party, though those persons were never born nor existed but the Commissioner did not accept the same. He only replied by saying that it was always a battle of wits between his department and the candidates. Witness was even now prepared to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Court but not according to the requirements of the Evidence Act.

"NO OPPORTUNITY FOR CHALLENGING."

Witness continued that several fresh applications for enrolment in the voting list came in before November 1 but no opportunity was given to the candidates to challenge the same.

Mr. Shamdasani wanted to put further questions to the witness on this point but the Court sternly disallowed him from doing so.

There was a heated passage-at-arms between the judge and Mr. Shamdasani on this point in the course of which Mr. Shamdasani raised his voice and said: "When a layman seeks the protection of the Court he gets nothing but abuses from every side in this honourable court.

Judge: You deserve it and you will have it; but my idea is that you have been abusing everyone of the other side.

Mr. Shamdasani: Is there any material before the Court to justify that idea?

Judge: You said the other day it is a dirty lie."

Mr. Shamdasani: I still maintain that the statement that I saw the reporter at 4 p.m. on the polling day was a "dirty lie."

JUDGE WARNS COMPLAINANT.

Judge: I now give you a proper warning that if you go on repeating the same with a deliberate object, you will be liable for contempt of Court.

Mr. Shamdasani: I am not repeating it with any deliberate object. It is a fact that it is a "dirty lie" and when a layman seeks the court's protection if the Court threatens him with contempt proceedings, I am prepared to face the same.

Judge: But you were good enough to withdraw those words the other day and now you are deliberately using the same. Is there any sense in it?

Mr. Shamdasani: I want justice and justice alone from Your Honour. I ask for no favour.

Judge: you will have it in plenty.

Mr. Tairsee then continued his evidence.

Mr. R. Venkatram, a defeated candidate from the "A" Ward was the next witness examined on behalf of the petitioner.

The case was adjourned to Monday when the cross-examination of the witness was proceeding.

MR. SAMBAMURTY'S ARREST

—:o:—

WHO INITIATED PROSECUTION?

IT WAS POLICE, SAYS MADRAS HOME MEMBER

MADARS, March 14

Question time in the Madras Council to-day was brief but lively. Answering a volley of questions relating to the arrest of Mr. Sambamurthy Sir Mahomed Usman Home Member, reiterated that neither the arrest nor the prosecution had been directed by the Government but it was the police who initiated the proceedings.

To a further question the Home Member replied that the suppression of the Independence of India League in this Presidency had not been considered by the Government. Asked whether the fact that Mr. Sambamurthy had been President of the Andhra Independence League was the reason for his prosecution the Home Member said Government had no information as they had not seen the Charge-sheet. Questioned whether the arrest was intended to prevent Mr. Sambamurthy from participating in the Simon boycott demonstrations in Madras Sir Mahomed Usman said as far as he was aware it was not so. A. P

HUGE PROCESSION IN NAGPUR

—:o:—

EXHORTATION TO CARRY OUT CONGRESS PROGRAMME

NAGPUR, Mar. 14.

In connection with the Simon Commission boycott demonstrations Congressmen took out a huge procession in the evening, ending in a public meeting over which Mr. Abhyankar presided. The Hon. Seth Govinddass, Dwarka Prasad Misra, M.L.A., and several others addressed the meeting exhorting the people to carry out the Congress programme. The police did not interfere.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA ACHUTO-DDHAR CONFERENCE

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 14.

The Third All-India Achuto-ddhar Conference will be held at Surat during Easter holidays together with the Hindu Mahasabha Sessions, under the presidency of Pandit Malaviyaji, if he accepts the request made in this behalf. Mr. Amritlal Thakkar will accept the chairmanship of the Reception Committee. A strong Working Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Champaklal Ghia has been formed. Propaganda work is begun on large scale amongst the untouchables and public sympathy is being enlisted to make the Congress a huge success. Delegates have been invited from all India.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am informed that in a recent issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" the grotesque suggestion was made that my recent visit to Delhi was with a view to secure a seat for myself on the forthcoming Royal Commission on Labour. I cannot believe that a paper of standing, like the "Chronicle", would lower its reputation by publishing such a malicious falsehood.

I have been in Delhi every winter since 1922 in the Press Gallery of the Central Legislature, and it is most improper that you should have given publicity to a statement which has absolutely no justification. I have never so far sought any place for myself on a Commission or Committee, nor do I regard public life as affording an opportunity for the furtherance of personal interests.—Yours, etc.,

B. SHIVA RAO.

Madras, March 13.

(Mr. Shiva Rao evidently refers to the following statements contained in a message from a special correspondent published in "The Chronicle" of the 6th instant:—

"The announcement of the Whitley Commission has created an interesting situation. Many Labour leaders of the type of Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. V. V. Giri, whose general outlook in politics is Liberalism, are in the running for membership on the above Commission. Few of them have come on pilgrimage to the Secretariat. I happen to meet four or five of them very busy interviewing the Hon. Commerce Member and other official connected with the Labour Department."

There is no "suggestion" made by our correspondent that Mr. Shiva Rao's visit to Delhi was with a view to secure a seat on the Whitley Commission. Mr. Shiva Rao has written his letter without reading the correspondent's message.—Editor, "B. C.").

HORRIBLE FAMINE AT JUBBULPORE

—:o:—

FAMINE COMMITTEE'S VISIT

20,000 PEOPLE SPEAK

JUBBULPORE, Mar. 13.

In view of the serious turn, which the famine conditions in this district are taking from day to day, the Honourable Seth Govinddass and Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, M.L.A., President and Secretary respectively of the Famine Relief Committee, were obliged temporarily to leave their duty in the Delhi Legislature to attend to the work of the Relief Committee. After having done most of the spade work in connection with the organization of relief to the famine-stricken peasantry by means of Charkha and Khadi, Pandit Mishra has returned to Delhi and Seth Govinddass leaves this afternoon. The latter gentleman, being interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said that during the last ten days they had visited 13 centres and met at least twenty thousand people from as many as three hundred different villages. Seth Govinddass was thus in a position to speak from personal knowledge about the prevailing conditions in the afflicted areas. He said that never in the whole of his life he had seen so great a famine in the Jubbulpore District. The entire standing crop was grainless and the poor ryots had no money to harvest it for the only purpose of providing fodder to their cattle. The Government must direct their immediate attention to this first and foremost need of the people.

REMIT LAND REVENUE.

Referring to the last Government communique, Seth Govinddass characterised it as a misrepresentation. In his opinion if a few stray fields protected by surrounding trees had been saved from the devastation of frost, it was monstrous to describe the general condition of the crops as only "partial failure". The Honourable Seth was of the definite opinion that the unanimous demand of the people for the remission of the land revenue and for the application of the famine code to the district was the least thing they expected from Government.

CHARKHA, THE ONLY EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

Referring to the nature of relief work which must be undertaken by official and non-official agencies, Seth Govinddass said that it was now clear that the people prefer Charkha to the breaking of Gitties or working on roads miles away from their native villages and if the Government can get over their prejudice to Charkha on account of its close association with the Congress, an easy and effective solution of the present calamity is readily available. Whatever the Government did, the Honourable Seth assured the press representative that the non-official famine relief committee would make Charkha and Khadi their main prop of relief work. For this purpose funds were badly needed and the Relief Committee had issued broadcast an appeal for money and had also approached the Governors and Directors of the Co-operative Bank for a substantial loan.—A. P.

DEWAN BAHADUR THAKORRAM ELECTED TO SENATE

SURAT, Mar. 14.

(From a Correspondent.)

To-day election took place in the Municipal Hall for one seat on the University Senate. Five candidates had stood 44 Councillors recorded their votes, out of which Dewan Bahadur Thakorram got 23, Blavantrai Thakore 18 Harilal one, and Professor Kazi two; while Dr. Gheea got no vote. So Dewan Bahadur got the preference vote of Surat.

Bombay Chronicle

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END OF LONG DRAWN STRUGGLE

—:o:—

PEACE AT LAST AT JAMSHEDPUR !

"MR. HOMI OUT TO UNITE ALL UNIONS"

The Secretary, Labour Federation of Jamshedpur wires under date March 14th as follows:—

After a long-drawn out struggle the labour Federation has been recognised by the Tata Iron and Steel Company as a duly constituted trade union body. The General Manager received a deputation of the Federation on Wednesday at noon. The same evening he granted an interview to Mr. M. Homi, President of the Labour Federation. The deputation expressed its sense of deep satisfaction and thankfulness to the management and Directorate in the matter of their granting recognition to the Federation representing a vast majority of the Steel Company's employees. This was printed in the form of an address and read out to the General Manager by the deputation. There were mutual expressions of cordiality and goodwill and also of the hope that this would be the first step towards the restoration of peace and goodwill in the relations between the company and its employees in Jamshedpur.

As regards the tinplate section the messages that have been recently published by the Free Press have regretfully been found to be untrue in the main. The trouble in the tinplate section is well in hand and the men have resumed work and it seems further the company would also be restoring discharge hands back to their own jobs. Far from Mr. Homi losing his hold on labour it could be said without any fear of contradiction that he as the head of the Labour Federation with the help of his worthy lieutenants is gathering round himself all the different trade union elements scattered in Jamshedpur under one organisation and to this end he is working night and day.—A. P.

GOVT. TROUNCED IN ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 9).

tion. So long as attention is concentrated too deeply on religious issues and too little on national issues, you will not have an Indian Nation.

Concluding, Col. Crawford said that a substantial start had been made. (Voices No, No.) They must improve the standard of education in the lower grades. He opposed the censure motion.

STILL A COLONEL!

Mr. K. C. Roy said that Col. Crawford's speech had caused him the keenest disappointment. Col. Crawford's still seemed to talk as if he were a Colonel in the army, and to be under the impression that if he indulged in constitutional criticism he was liable to be court-martialled. The speaker reminded Mr. Arthur Moore that a substantial part of the Indian army had to be kept for the maintenance of internal security.

THIS TIME AGAINST GOVT.

Mr. Roy continued that the position was still further complicated by the fact that the Government had to keep up the ratio between white and coloured troops. Col. Crawford favoured the promotion of Indian officers holding Viceroy's Commissions. But the demand of this House for four years had been that young men of the intelligentsia should be admitted to the Commissioned ranks. This demand had not been met. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas had appealed to the House to trust in the Finance Member. The speaker had done this throughout the session, but on this occasion he would cast his vote against the Government.

Mr. Roy dwelt on the constitutional aspect of the problem, which he said since Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar ceased to be a member of the House, was being forgotten. The Commander-in-Chief was to-day both the executive and administrative head of the army in India and had to serve four different masters in India and England. They could not expect under this system, any national policy.

CIVIL CONTROL OVER ARMY.

The House must press for the establishment of the supremacy of the civil authority over the Army by demanding that the Army Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council should be a civilian and should be assisted by an Army Council having a substantial civilian element on it. Only then could a national policy be devised.

Munshi Iswar Saran, opposing the demand, regretted that Col. Crawford and the European Group did not appreciate the depth of the Indian feeling on the subject. How would they like, he asked, the defence of their country being entrusted to the Germans or the Chinese? They in India were anxious that the defence of the country should be in their own hands, and not in the hands of foreigners. They were told that there could be no self-government without self-defence. But no such stipulation was laid down in the case of the Dominions and even to-day some of the Dominions had not any army worth the name.

Mr. Gavin Jones: No Dominion can get self-government so long as the British army remains to protect that Dominion.

Mr. Jinnah: What about Canada?

Proceeding, Mr. Iswar Saran said that Col. Crawford did not realise the strength of their longing to be able to defend their own country.

Col. Crawford: But there are other difficulties also.

Munshi Iswar Saran: I am coming to the difficulties. But they certainly are not those presented by the religious and social customs of India.

AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Munshi Iswar Saran continued, that it was contended that they could not start an Indian Sandhurst as it would lack the traditions of the English Sandhurst. On that reasoning, they should abolish all Indian Universities, as no Indian University had the traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. But the real truth was that England was not prepared to trust India and was anxious to maintain the Indian army in the character of an army of occupation.

The House rose for lunch at this stage.

After lunch, Mian Abdul Aziz (Punjab Official), supporting the motion said it was a very legitimate desire on their part to defend their own country and entirely nationalise the Indian army, but there were several difficulties in the way.

WHOM DOES TOMMY PROTECT?

A voice:—So you do want the British Tommy?

Mian Aziz:—"Yes, so long as Indians do not learn to be sportsmanlike and play the game with our own men. Proceeding, Mian Aziz said the British Army was also needed to protect orthodox Brahmin and the Mulla against too rapid an advance in social matters. You want the British Tommy to protect Acharya against Mitra and Shafee Daudi against some budding Kamal Pasha." Further, there was consistent talk of revolution in the country. Speaker said there were millions in the country who did not want revolution and the British Army was needed to protect their property, customs and creed.

COL. GIDNEY SUPPORTS MOTION.

Col. Gidney, amidst the cheers of non-official benches, declared his opposition to the Army demand because the Anglo-Indian community, he bitterly complained, had not been given any decent niche in the Army except as clerks and diary farmers. The Anglo-Indian was denied admission to the Indian army on the ground that it would change the structure of the army. Nearly 30,000 or 80 per cent. of the Anglo-Indian community enlisted during the war. It could not be denied that Anglo-Indians were a martial race.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: They are not fighters.

REWARD FOR FOLLOWING LIKE DOGS.

Col. Gidney: I can fight you any day. (Laughter). They had martial instincts when there were Mutiny and War but now the position was reversed. Earl Winterton's reply to Anglo-Indian Deputation forwarded to him stated that the Anglo-Indians had no military tradition. Good gracious! This was the reward for following Britishers in the Army like dogs.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh joined issue with Mr. Arthur Moore on the ground that troops could be reduced in view of the Air Force. He lamented the fact that recruitment of Rajputs to the Army was decreasing and asked why Government were engaging Gurkhas and Trans-Frontier Pathans to the Army, why they were discouraging Indians from joining the Army and why they were dumping into India surplus population of England in the form of troops.

Ranjivaranjan Prasad Sinha considered the attitude of Government to be a definite menace to further progress. The labours of the Skeen Committee represented the best effort ever made to find a solution of the great problem.

ARMY SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, replying on the debate said that discussion of ground troops versus Air between Messrs. Moore and Crawford was on similar lines to that that the speaker had heard in military circles. He could not promise Mr. Moore any radical change in the policy with regard to the Air Force within this year. As for Dr. Moonje's speech the speaker was always in agreement with the principles enunciated by Dr. Moonje. Government's acceptance of his resolution the other day for compulsory physical training camps and miniature rifle ranges showed Government's attitude on the matter.

Dr. Moonje:—That's my lead. What lead have you given? (Laughter).

Mr. Young said that so far the Territorial Force Provincial Infantry Divisions had not reached the standard of efficiency required. It was therefore too early to consider the development of other technical arms of the Territorial Force.

Replying to the criticism of Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Young maintained that the eight units scheme was the better alternative because at the end of 23 years under the Sandhurst Committee Scheme there would be units commanded by Indians but no unit entirely manned by Indians.

As for a Civilian Army Member, the only time that the Assembly had expressed an opinion on the subject was when it rejected a suggestion to that effect made by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer. He assured Munshi Ishwar Saran and Dr. Moonje that Government were doing propaganda in the Universities with a view to attract boys of the intelligentsia class to military careers and that when larger number of cadets were available than the Sandhurst College could accommodate, the question of the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst was bound to arise.

Dr. Moonje:—I want an answer to my question whether if people started rifle shooting clubs, will Government grant them permission.

Mr. Young did not reply.

Concluding Mr. Young regretted that Col. Gidney had shown anger and indulged in hyperbole. For the purpose of the army, there were other communities, more numerous than the Anglo-Indians and with military traditions, who were not taken. Anglo-Indians were entitle to enter the King's Commission and for them special privileges were given to sit for examinations in India.

As the debate was about to conclude Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan leader of the Central Muslim Group, who is a member of the Central Parliamentary Committee entered the Chamber and was greeted by the Central Muslim Group. He did not however take part in the vote.

The division resultedd in the entire Army Department grant being rejected by 61 votes to 44 amidst non-official cheers.

The question of the N.W. Frontier Reforms was then taken up.—A. P.

SUPINE INDIFFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Winterton on Injury to Lala Lajpat Rai

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Regarding the injury to Lala Lajpat Rai, Lord Winterton said in the House of Commons that he understood that the Government of India did not intend to take the matter out of the hands of the Punjab Government.—Reuter.

"WORLD PEACE NOT ENDANGERED"

MR, BRIDGEMAN'S ASSURANCE

NAVY ESTIMATES ADOPTED

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Bridgeman introducing the navy estimates in the House of commons said that in the coming financial year, three new cruisers would be laid down. The design of one had not yet been settled but the other two would be smaller, with six-inch guns, in order to replace some of the smaller cruisers which were becoming obsolete and because for strategic reasons we wanteld some new cruisers of that size to replace those which would be scrapped in future.

Referring to Disarmament he said "We have done more than any other country. We have scrapped since the armistice over 2,160,000 tons of armed ships and cancelled orders for further 314,000 tons." Mr. Bridgeman added that 1650,000 tons of total were scripped before the Washington Conference, or more than we have got now.

The fact that we were beginning construction with six inches instead of 8 inchers which had been prescribed for the cruisers dropped out of the 1927-28 programme showed clearly that we were not trying to go one better than the United States. Indeed Mr. Baldwin had already affirmed that we were not going to engage in the shipbuilding competition with America regarding which there had been much loose talk which had not been borne out by any policy he had to carry out since he had been on the admiralty." The peace of world is not endangered because one or two or more peace loving nations have strong navies as long as it is not animated by ambition for territory and the lust of conquest; and nobody can say that either of us are" He added that we were prepared to consider disarmament proposals, amendments of proposals already made or new proposals perhaps not yet discovered.

The Navy Estimates were adopted after rejection by 145 votes to 69 of the Labour motion urging Government to adopt a more determined policy to secure an international agreement for an allround reduction in naval armaments.

Mr. Bridgeman, replying, said that the motion seemed to be very unobjectionable, but was quite unnecessary because Government had done everything possible in the direction desired. Referring to the tone of Labour criticism Mr. Bridgeman said that if Government was unable to find a formula they did not blame those who disagreed with them.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN GANGWAYMEN STRIKE

—:o:—

WILL CABIN-MEN COME OUT IN SYMPATHY ?

STRIKERS' RESOLVE TO HOLD OUT

There was no improvement in the strike of the gangmen all line from Colaba to Dahanu being affected. The strike message will soon be carried as far as Surat. Seeing that the strike may not end soon, the Agent has issued a notice in vernaculars drawing their attention to the consequences, viz., that their wages for the strike days would be forfeited and their places would be filled up. Though indirect pressure was thus brought to bear upon them, the gangmen are firm and in their meeting held at Andheri on Friday, the 15th instant, they treated the notice rather scant courtesy. Messrs. Jhabwalla and Nadkarni put before the meeting the programme of the work to be done and impressed upon them the importance of unity in their ranks. The men assured their leaders that they are determined to continue the fight to the bitter end if necessary.

UNION SECRETARY'S LETTER.

In the meanwhile Mr. R. V. Nadkarni, the Secretary, has written a letter informing the Agent that the Union is ready to give him "specific instances of men in the Traffic and Loco. Departments whose work, training and responsibilities are on a level with those required of mates, keymen and gangmen and who yet receive higher pay." The Secretary denies that there was any interview between the Union officials and the Agent since the strike was declared. The mate who had simply gone to see if anything could be settled amicably refused however to commit himself to anything and asked the Agent to send a letter to the Union.

The Secretary has also written another letter to the Agent protesting against the high-handed and illegal action of the authorities in breaking open the tool boxes.

A mass meeting was held yesterday at Palghar where the authorities presented themselves and tried to break the loyalty of the men to the Union, but their attempt proved a miserable failure. The men refused to have any negotiations, but said that the authorities should negotiate only through the medium of their Union.

A meeting of cabinmen was held at Matunga to consider the situation and to see if they can declare a strike in sympathy with the gangmen. But no decision was arrived at as they decided first to submit their demands through the Union to the Agent. It is expected that these men also will soon declare a strike as they have also several crying grievances. The men are quite dissatisfied with their S. T. I. and interesting developments may soon follow.

The gangmen's strike however is not showing any signs of an early settlement, but there is every possibility of its spreading to Bulsar and even stations beyond.

LATE SIR A. PEERBHOY'S SON IN DEFAMATION CASE

—:o:—

BORAH LANDED PROPRIETOR'S COMPLAINT

The Chief Presidency Magistrate heard evidence on Friday in the case in which Mr. Gulam Hussein Esaji Tajbhai, a Justice of the Peace and a landed proprietor, had charged Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, a son of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, with defamation. Mr. C. H. Kanuga with Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy.

COMPLAINANT'S INFORMATION

In the course of his information the complainant had stated that he occupied a prominent position in the Borah community and in the commercial circles in Bombay. Since 1917 on account of certain religious and communal disputes the accused and his brothers had been excommunicated from the Borah community. Complainant was a staunch adherent of the Mullaji Saheb and for this reason as well as for the reason that several suits were pending against them in the High Court as well as in the Police Courts, the accused and his brothers bore ill-will towards the complainant.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS LETTERS.

The complainant alleged that on the 20th April 1928, the accused most maliciously sent a letter to the Managers of several important banks in Bombay including the Eastern Bank, the Netherlands (India) Commercial Bank and the Bank of India, in which he had falsely imputed that the complainant had deliberately presented a false statement to the Imperial Bank overestimating his assets and underestimating his liabilities, by "cunningly suppressing" liabilities and court decrees. The complainant submitted that in fact that the properties were surveyed by the Bank's own engineers and the statement submitted by him contained comparitive under-statements of his assets instead of over-statements as set out by the accused. The complainant also denied as false the following allegations made by the accused in the course of his letter:—That he had borrowed large sums of money on short Hundis through the several Brokers mentioned by him, namely Deepchand Jamnadas, Jamnadas Mangumal, Lakhraj Ramchand and Bhawanidas & Co., that he had set up a man of straw named Abdealli Moosaji to borrow large amounts for complainant's personal benefit that he had made a false statement in the High Court when he said that his total liabilities did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs.

Complainant also took exception to the false allegations made by the accused in the course of the said letter with regard to his financial position, grossly exaggerating his liabilities and representing him as a man "without a particle of resources" to meet his liabilities. The allegation that the complainant had repaid a debt of Rs. 1,25,000 by criminal misappropriation of trust funds in charge of the Mullaji Saheb, was also false.

THE MOTIVES GIVEN.

In conclusion the complainant submitted that the letter in question was full of grossly defamatory and scandalously false allegations and imputations against his credit and character which were made by the accused sheerly out of spite and malice and with a view to harm his reputation and ruin his credit in the eyes of the Bankers to whom the letters were addressed.

The complainant giving oral evidence corroborated the facts mentioned in his complaint.

NEW ZEALAND REDWOOD FORESTS

—:o:—

'A GREAT PUBLIC SWINDLE'

DEFAMATION CASE DISMISSED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissed on Friday the defamation case filed by Mr. W. S. McArthur, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Zealand Redwood Forests Ltd., against Mr. E. W. Groombridge, the Editor and Publisher of the "Forbes and Lund Weekly Share Market Report" in respect of an article which appeared in the journal.

It would be recalled that the hearing of the case was stayed pending the decision of a High Court suit between the same parties. The suit was decided a few weeks ago and the plaintiff was awarded one pie damages when the police court case was called up on Friday, the complainant was not present in the Court.

"COMPLAINANT ABSCONDING."

Mr. K. F. Nariman who represented the accused submitted to the Court that his client was ready to substantiate all the allegations made by him against the complainant's firm but even before the judgment in the High Court suit the complainant was absconding.

Further His Lordship in the course of his judgment had characterised the whole business of the complainant's firm as nothing but "a great public swindle". Under the circumstances Mr. Nariman prayed that the complainant be dismissed and his client discharged.

His Worship discharged the accused.

"POACHINGPURE & SIMPLE"

—:o:—

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

The following is a memorandum dated 2nd March from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, to the honorary staff of the J. J. Hospital who had protested against the appointment of an I. M. S. as a Venereal Specialist attached to the J. J. Hospital:—

The signatories should be informed that they need have no apprehension as to the availability of the post of Venereal Specialist to the independent profession in the future provided the necessity for such a special appointment remains. Major Shah and others are supernumerary to the I. M. S. cadre and Major Shah can only continue as Venereal Specialist until absorbed in the sanctioned cadre in about 8 years. It is not proposed to ask the Government of India and the Secretary of State to permanently increase the cadre by one for this appointment.

2. The views communicated in this office No. 101 (1) of 20th December had the approval of the Government of Bombay.

3. The Surgeon-General was not surprised that the appointment of an I. M. S. officer to the post in question was not looked upon with favour by the signatories, but he is surprised that even after the administrative reasons for such appointment had been patiently explained they should make the intemperate suggestion that the proposed incumbent should resign his commission in the I. M. S.

PROF. D. K. KARVE'S MISSION TO EUROPE.

—:o:—

BY Y. G. N.)

It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that Prof. Karve of Women's University is to represent India in three different European educational conferences, to be held in the coming summer and autumn. He is to proceed to England to-day, in order to attend those conferences. There are very few men in India, who can claim the honour, as Prof. Karve does. He has devoted whole of this life to the cause of education, and that too of those, to whom education was denied for centuries. Men like Sir Sayad Ahmad, Pundit Malaviya, or Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, no doubt created great Universities but they are more or less copies of existing Universities. But greater and more effective strides are taken by two great Indian educationists viz. first by Prof. Karve in Maharashtra and the second by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengal. Though they differ from each other in their respective aims, each may be called as "an eye among the blind", for they not only looked to the present but also to the future of their race. They alone understood true national education must be the rational one: and with this view both of them founded universities, to impart education which would give perfect rounding to young minds. Of course, Prof. Karve's aim is more practical and is more or less restrained by the proper sense of utility, while the great poet soars high above the earth in the sky.

WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Karve's keen sense and fine susceptibility made him realise the unending and unendurable tyranny to which a Hindu widow is subjected: and with a view to relieve her as far as possible he managed to open a Widows' Home in 1896, out of which (we may say) the present Women's university grew up by proper stages. This university is unique in many respects and has evinced a great courage in leaving the trodden path, to reach a better goal. Like all persons who have "seen life steadily and seen it whole" Prof. Karve has understood

Prof. D. K. Karve who is leaving today to Europe by the mail boat to represent India in Educational Conferences.

that like all things in human life education too demands a proper comprise of the ideal and the practical. This is why he has become able to prepare a cariculum, which without sacrificing the noblest aims of education is based on the proper sense of utility. He has thoroughly understood that woman is neither "a mutilated male" o r"an angel without wings;" he does not err on the either side, and therefore has formulated a cariculum which is quite suitable for women in general and Indian women in particular. The course laid down by the university is sure to make Indian women fit for all practical purposes of life without depriving of the fine gloss, with which women in general and Indian women in particular are associated for ages. This does not mean that Prof. Karve is without a vision, which always coexists with creative talent; but what is ment is that he is not a visionary: and this is why he does not allow himself to be led away by his ideas and ideals. He is always on the earth, of course with his eyes fixed upon some far-off star.

NOT A VISIONARY.

The first and the foremost change which he has effected is that the medium of education is vernacular and a greater importance is given to them, making the English Language and Literature compulsory but secondary in importance. This a great and courageous strike taken by the University, which is yet in its incunabula. If the prime aim of education be to have a beautiful mind in beautiful body, this aim could easily be achived if edcuation is imparted through a language which is in the ear than the one which is under the eye. Besides by giving sufficient importance to mother tongues, and to the related classical languages students are easily imbibed with the spirit of the race. This is more necessary in case of women, who are, in all times and in all countries, depositories of all culture and national civilisation; and in the days when on account of political dependence our civilisation is cut off from its moorings it is necessary for us to prepare our women as custodians of our civilisation. This simple and fundamental fact is overlooked (if not forgotten) by many of our educationists and it has turned out to be the bane of our educational system, which is already vicious enough. All the attempts, which are directed to gain mastery over the foreign language sap our life blood and that too in our young age, leaving us prematurely useless for any better purpose. This great and all pervading drawback is done away with by Prof. Karve's University.

Also Prof. Karve has not forgotten to take into account the changed circumstances, and therefore he has made adequate provision in the curriculum in order to enable women to establish their economic independence if they choose to do so. The aim of imparting education to women is not only to make them better bread and butter misses" but to make them perfect human beings "to warp, comfort, and command". With this view music and gymnasium (using both the words in Greek sense are considered to be most essential items of the curriculum.

Thus, in short, we may say that very few Indians have shown Prof. Karve's clarity of vision deep and penetrating understanding of the Indian educational problems: and therefore no better man could be chosen to represent India in European educaional conferences. At the same time it must be said that one is wonderstruck to see his indifatigable energy, which has enabled him to undertake his long voyage in his old age, this very fact is sufficient to evince his enthusiasm and love for the cause to which he has bound himself for life.

We are glad therefore to see the Prof. selected to represent India abroad: and hope that the Prof. will not fail to tell the European public what true "Mother India" is and how like all world's great men like the Prince of Patiputra or the Carpenter of Nazareth or the Farmer and Weaver of Sabermati, great and small men in India have always understood that.

"Woman's cause is man's,
They rise and fall together."

V. G. N.

—:o:—

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(Continued from page 8.)

would do well to take note of. He concludes:—

"Meanwhile the batteries of the educationists fire away and have only a vestige standing of what was once regarded as religion,—and what many are sure is still religion. All this blasts the Sunday School. "Plainly the God-concept here is not even equal to humanity. There is more of it. God is gone, in the sense we believed when we were in Sunday School".

Let the "Drain-Inspectress," first inculcate principles of the fast-dying Religion to her country-men before instructing foreign peoples in the art of social improvement! Irreligion and above all inhuman conduct must be first uprooted before social evils are removed.

ENGLISH CASTE-SYSTEM:—

The "Forward" of Glassgow reviewing Mr. Paton's Book, "Christ And The World Religion", has something damning to say of the "caste" system in England, which is made so much of against the cause of Indian freedom. Evidently Miss Mayo did not care or was not instructed to carry on her investigations into English life before casting her scandalous glance into conditions of Indian life. The reviewer of Mr. Paton's book in the Glasgow "Forward", emphatically states:—"Well, the caste system exists in Britain. In Britain the caste system keeps millions without the pale, and it follows from birth to death. In Britain also there must be no intermarriage between Paddy Doharty and the Hon. Lady Betty".

OUTCASTE FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE:—

"The plumber's man is an outcaste so far as the daughter of the manor is concerned, and the dock-labourer with two quid a week and a physique like Hercules is an outcaste from the cradle to the grave. Even in Christ's church moleskins cannot sit on the same pew with silks. We have even known the British caste system to ostracise the sons and daughters of an aristocratic family from high social circles because they adopted Socialism as their political faith. 'The Church that sends Foreign Missionaries abroad to fight this evil should fight the same evil at home'. The Missionary who returns on furlough to make the blood run cold about the caste system in India should have a sense of proportion, if not of humour, during his holiday in these beautiful islands".

Lahore.—A tragic death occurred to Princess Cariati in a fatal motor crash near Hasan. The Princess was driving Ford coupe from Haripur to Rawalpindi alone, unaccompanied by her husband who was at Lahore, when the car ran off into a ditch and crashed injuring the Princess in her head causing instantaneous death.—Free Press

Ahmedabad.—Sheth Mangaldas gave an evening party on Wednesday evening in honour of Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, when prominent mill agents and citizens were present.—A. P.

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Profit by Miss West's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all dealers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Just as good for Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Swollen Glands, Piles, Rheumatism.

GODREJ'S Steel Shelving

Prices of Steel Shelving have gone down very considerably in recent years since we entered this field. We manufacture Steel Shelving to meet all requirements for Railways, Mills, Godowns, Offices, Banks, Motor Companies, etc., etc., and the following are a few large orders of Steel Shelving recently secured by us in competition with foreign makers on the strength of lower prices and superior specifications :—

Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.	24,660
Oriental Life Assurance Co.	32,900
Central Bank of India, Calcutta	6,700
Chartered Bank of India, Bombay	7,250
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000
Manchester Mills, Ltd., Bombay	3,700
B. B. and C. I. Railway	15,860
G. I. P. Railway	5,840
Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd	5,790
Volkart Brothers, Bombay	7,500
Judicial Courts, Karachi	32,460
Grant Medical College, Bombay	11,400

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Parel, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

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We find that we can store the most delicate articles equally as well as bulkier and heavier articles and the economy of storing space is beyond our expectations.

The workmanship and the material used certainly merit our full appreciation.

Your faithfully,
(Sd.) C. McCARTHY JONES,
General Manager.

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(9—28)

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

ACHIEVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR'S HOSPITAL FUND

SPEECHES AT ANNUAL MEETING

A meeting of the Governor's Hospital Fund Committee was held on Thursday evening in the Secretariat under the presidency of H. E. Sir Fredrick Sykes, Governor of Bombay. The report of the Committee stated among other things:

The Hospital Fund's moiety of expenditure in connection with the various schemes will amount to Rs. 11,80,041, out of which the following payments have been made upto date in respect of:—

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for Children Rs. 1,93,830-1-9; Quarters for servants and sweepers Rs. 66,817-1-3; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College and Hospital Rs. 378-13; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital Rs. 23; Sir Leslie Wilson Home for Nurses Rs. 24,302-10; No. 1 Pavilion Rs. 31-1-6; Quarters for the resident staff Rs. 47; Total Rs. 2,25,429-11-6.

The Financial Statement as on February 13, 1929 was as follows:—

Receipts: Donations Rs. 14,26,010-13-4 interest Rs. 98,960-0-6. Total Rs. 15,24,940-13-10

Disbursements:—Buildings Equipment and Expenses Rs. 3,19,112-9-0; Investments Rs. 11,43,849-12-0; Current account Rs. 61,978-8-1. Total Rs. 15,24,940-13-10.

Referring to the progress of works the report stated that the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital had been completed and working since November 15, 1928. The construction work in connection with the Nurses' Home was now in an advanced stage and that of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Dental College and Hospital was expected to be completed by October 1929. Working connection with the Sir Sassoon David Hospital had been commenced.

The report was moved by Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy and seconded by Sir Leslie Hudson and was adopted.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in the course of his speech then said:—

"The Fund, which was inaugurated over three years ago by my predecessor, will shortly exceed 18 lakhs of rupees, a sum on which the charitable public of Bombay deserve to be congratulated. It has been quite sufficient to peek pace, rupee for rupee with the expenditure of Government on the Hospitals which we maintain, and no call upon the Fund to assist the Municipality with its building schemes has yet been made. It appears to me, however, that as time goes on it will become more and more necessary to find funds for the endowment of our medical institutions, as is done in the case of the great London hospitals. As an illustration of the difficulty that arises many of you are aware that there is a new ward ready at one of our hospitals which cannot be used yet for want of the necessary staff, and I am told that, while donors are often willing to provide funds for a building to be called after themselves or their relatives, they are unwilling to set up an endowment fund, as they fear that it will not be such a permanent memorial as a building.

This difficulty has been got over in other places by giving to wards, or even to single beds, the name of the donor or his nominee, and it might be worth while for your Committee to consider whether anything in this direction could be devised here. The position, so far as Government is concerned, is that we are unable to accept any more donations for hospital buildings as we cannot see our way to provide for the recurring expenditure required for their maintenance.

It will be remembered that the first instalment of the scheme approved by your Committee contemplated the addition of 850 beds to the hospital accommodation of Bombay consisting of an addition of 300 beds to the J. J. Hospital group, and of 550 beds to the Municipal hospitals, made up by the establishment of a hospital at Matin to serve the extreme North of the Island, the provision of an Infirmary for chronic cases, and the extension of the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital. So far as the Government group of hospitals is concerned, the following is the position as it stands today: one hundred beds in the Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Hospital are already in use, 104 beds in the Ellapa Balaram Pavilion which has just been completed will be taken into use next month, and buildings for 124 more beds are under construction making a total of 328 beds. These additions will involve Government in additional annual expenditure estimated at present approximately at six lakhs of rupees a year. When they are in full working order, we shall be able to say that Government have carried out their contract in full, with 28 beds over and above their contract.

Before concluding I desire to congratulate Sir Nasarvanji Choksy on the high honour that he has recently received at the hands of His Majesty the King Emperor. As one of the Honorary Secretaries of your Fund he has been indefatigable in his efforts to make the Fund a success, and we may look upon the distinction that has been conferred upon him both as a reward for his valuable services to the Fund, and as an indication of the close personal interest which His Majesty has always shown in the relief of human suffering in every part of His dominions.

Sir Tehmulji Nariman proposed a vote of thanks to the President which was carried with acclamation.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Shesho Koimattur to act temporarily as Political Agent, Savantvadi, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. V. B. Mardhekar till relieved by Mr. M. Webb.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., on return from the Legislative Assembly, to be Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Rao Bahadur S. S. Koimattur reverting.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge with effect from the 20th January 1929, vice Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., confirmed as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. P. N. Moos, I.C.S, on return from leave, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr. E. Weston.

Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. R. B. Milne.

Mr. Shiavakshah Manekji Talati to officiate as City Magistrate, Karachi, vice Mr. W. N. Richardson proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Hiremath, District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 6th March 1929.

Under the provisions of section 6, sub-section (3), of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (VI of 1879), as amended by Acts I of 1910 and V of 1923

Mr. D. D. Kapadia, Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, to be transferred to the Karnatak College, along with his Indian Educational Service post, and to officiate as Principal, Karnatak College, during Mr. H. V. Hampton's absence on leave.

Mr. D. P. Patravali, Probationary Professor of Mathematics, Karnatak College, to be transferred to the Deccan College, along with his Bombay Educational Service post.

Mr. D. A. Dhruva, officiating Professor of English, Gujarat College, to officiate as Professor of English, Karnatak College, with effect from 15th June 1929, during Mr. H. V. Hampton's absence on leave.

Mr. A. C. Farran, Professor of Indian History and Economics, Deccan College, to officiate as Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Hamill.

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, to do duty as Professor of Indian History and Economics, Deccan College, during the deputation of Mr. A. C. Farran.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E., I.C.S. on completion of his special duty, to officiate as Secretary to Government, General, Educational and Marine Departments, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner on leave.

Mr. V. L. Sathe, Officiating Civil Surgeon, West Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for three months and ten days combined with leave on half average pay for twenty days, with effect from 1st June 1929.

BOMBAY JUDGE ON LEAVE

—:o:—

HON. SIR CHARLES TO RETIRE AFTER 27TH JUNE

The Hon. Sir Charles Fawcett Kt. I.C.S. Judge of the Bombay High Court (on deputation) is granted leave from 15th March up to 27 June inclusive. The leave is preparatory to retirement.

Powerful Pictures Proclaim:-

YEAST IS LIFE!

Here is the glorious news that every one can enjoy the EXHILARATING HEALTH benefits of YEAST-VITE—that wonder substance of pure Medicinal Yeast (Saccharomycetis Cerevisiae) Vitamins and other energising and Tonic Ingredients.

IF YOU ARE RUN-DOWN,

Out-of-Sorts, "Nervy," Depressed, Suffering from the continual misery of Aches and Pains; IF YOU have to look at your world through the mud-smeared spectacles of Biliousness, Indigestion and Acid Stomach; IF YOU are Rheumatic; IF YOU cannot sleep at night and lie tossing to and fro till sickly Dawn sees you red-eyed, throbbing and restless almost to madness:—

—Then you will welcome with the utmost joy the supreme Tonic Pick-Me-Up, Irving's YEAST-VITE.

Yeast-Vite Relieves

Headaches, Neuralgia in 5 minutes.
Indigestion, Flatulence in 5 to 10 mins.
Biliousness, Depression in 10 to 15 ,,
Disordered Stomach, Nerves in 10 to 15 ,,
Colds, Fevers, Rheumatism in 24 hours.
Influenza, Constipation in 36 hours.

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20 TABLETS 1 Re. 50 TABLETS Rs. 2-4
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Bottle of 20 tabs. .. .. .. Re. 1/-
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546, CHIRABAZAR, Tele. No. 24777, AND Tram Terminus, Grant Road, Tele. No. 41140.

TRUTH ANALYSED by GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, Chittur Dt. (Madras Presy.)

SEND date and time of birth, or the exact time of writing the letter. Answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4. One year monthly reading Rs. 2. Five years' monthly reading Rs. 7-8. Weekly details for a year (for business men) Rs. 10. To succeed in all your undertakings use our wonderful "JAYAVASIKARANI" Talisman Rs. 2. V.P.P. charge As. 4. Special Talisman costs Rs. 50. and will be prepared for special purposes.

Andhra Patrika, the leading Telugu Daily, writes:—"We received on 7th November 1923 from Sjt. V K. Satagopachar, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, a letter predicting that Mahatma Gandhi will be released on 5th February, 1924 at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public."

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PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots.

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

A SCHOLAR HONOURED

—:o:—

BUST OF WILLIAM ERSKINE UNVEILED BY GOVERNOR

TRANSLATION OF BABAR'S MEMOIRS

His Excellency Sir Fredrick Sykes performed the ceremony of unveiling the bust of William Erskine first Secretary of the of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay from 1804 to 1815 on Wednesday evening in the vestibule of the Society's rooms in the Town Hall. A large number of members of the Society attended the function.

His Excellency on arrival was received by the Managing Committee of the Society consisting of the President the Hon. Sir Charles Fawcett Vice-President, Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Mr. V. P. Vaidya and the Rev. Dr. E. Zimmermann, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Edward Parkar, Honorary Financial Secretary, Mr. J. S. Tilley, and Members. Mr. J. E. Aspinwall, Dr. D. A. De Monte, Mr. P. V. Kane, Prof. E. M. Ezekiel, Mr. M. D. Altekar, Prof. N. B. Divatia, Mr. G. V. Acharya, Principal W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, the Rev. Fr. H. Heras, Prof. A. B. Gujendragadkar, M.A., Mr. B. N. Wagle and Mr. R. C. Goffin.

SIR CHARLES FAWCETT'S SPEECH.

Sir Charles Fawcett in requesting his Excellency to perform the ceremony, made a brief explanation of the reasons why it was desired to place the bust in the hall of the Society, and subsequently a few remarks about the present position of the Society, which owes it to the industry and scholarship of Erskine.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in unveiling the bust made the following speech :said:—

Sir Charles Fafcett, Ladies and Gentlemen, It is now well over a hundred years since William Erskine, whose bust you now see before you, left Bombay, and we have assembled to-day to do honour to his memory as one of the founders, and the first Secretary of the Bombay Literary Society, out of which developed the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. We may imagine what were his thoughts, his hopes, and his ambitions when he landed in Bombay in 1804. We are told that he had a house at Parel, which was then far out in the country, and we may speculate what his thoughts would have been could he have foreseen the extraordinary development of Bombay City during the last hundred years.

ERSKINE'S WORK.

Although William Erskine was in Bombay for only 19 years, or about half the time that Sir Charless Fawcett has been in India, he also took a very leading part in all public activities here. Born in Edinburgh in 1773, he was trained to the law, but finding, like many of his countrymen, that his progress there was too slow to satisfy him he came out to Bombay in 1804 and in the same year he was elected to be the first Secretary of what was then started under the name of the Literary Society of Bombay. He appears to have been well suited for appointment for he was described by his friend and patron Sir James Mackintosh as "one of the most amiable, ingenious and securately informed men in the world."

William Erskine devoted much of his time to historical research and writing connected with India, and he is perhaps best known to students as the translator of the Memoirs of Babar Persian and and Turki sources. This work still holds its place as the classic tanslation of this very remarkable book, which gives us a clearer picture of the life and times of Babar than we possess of many of the later periods of Moghul History. Erskine also wrote a "History of India under Babar and Humayun" which after his death, was published by his son, and is regarded as a very valuable contribution to the subject on account of the Persian Scholarship of the writer.

We can imagine how the Bombay Literary Society flourished under his inspiring guidance and we may hope that the day will not be far distant when the Bombay Branch of the Bengal Asiatic Society may find another William Erskine to carry on the good work of which he laid the foundations.

GANDHIJI RETURNS TO RANGOON

—:o:—

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE SEE HIM ON WAY

RANGOON, March 14

Mahatma Gandhi returned here this morning alighting at Pazundaung, a suburban station. During his two days stay in Moulmein at the residence of Mr. F. N. Mehta, Manager of Scindia Steam Navigation Company people who came to see him included a number of Burmese men and women partirularly from the districts. A large and representative crowd saw Gandhiji off last evening at Mingtay Steet wharf from where a special launch conveyed Mahatma Gandhi and party to Martaban where he entrained for Rangoon.

At about 8-30 p.m. the train arrived at Thaton when Gandhiji was given a rousing reception and presented with a purse of Rs. 531. He was conducted to a special seat on the station platform when he addressed in Hindi a gathering numbering about a thousand people including a fair number of Burmese. Gandhiji explained the object of his visit to Burma and appealed for more money and urged the use of Khaddar.

At almost all stations En Route during the night people gathered to see him.

Bangalore.—Universal grief is expressed at the premature demise of Leslie Crump, whose brief term as Acting Resident became widely popular. A keen sportsman, the deceased took a prominent part in two important engagements in the last cricket season.—A. P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

attempt the impossible of convincing those who have been left untouched by the powerful pen of Mahatma Gandhi. But this much can be said without fear of contradiction that no living Indian has understood the psychology of Indian masses more correctly and deeply than Mahatma Gandhi.

WILL BOMBAY LAG BEHIND?

Nor is there any excuse left for hesitation or wavering, as the ice has already been broken. Mahatma Gandhi, the great inspirer of Young India, has made a right royal beginning. Suspicion was entertained in certain quarters at Calcutta during the last Congress session that Mahatma Gandhi's sponsoring the compromise resolution did not promise his return into active politics. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, during a conversation with Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant, to which the writer was an eye-witness, expressed this suspicion quite frankly. But all these suspicions should now be set at rest. Every patriotic Indian has felt the electric wave of patriotic enthusiasm that has run through the length and breadth of the land. The youth have become restive and are hungering for a lead from the leaders. With cool courage and iron determination the Congress leaders need now be on the helm and lead actively and honestly.

The 10th of March has come and gone. The country has once more declared its resolve to be free or die in the attempt. This resolve has been celebrated throughout the country by thousands of bonfires of foreign clothes,—one of the most abiding forces of its thraldom. Will Bombay lag behind? Shall the arrest of the Mahatma inspire us in Bombay to real earnest action, as it certainly has done in other parts of the country, or shall it scare us away? Will the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee awake, arise and do its duty and honestly and faithfully set about carrying out the national programme? The next few months will provide an answer.

"PERSIAN PAPERS AT THE SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Over the signatures of four Persian Teachers there appears a correspondence in the columns of your paper to-day regarding "Persian Papex at the School Leaving ExaMination." I have occasion to refer to it regarding some statements that are contained therein which do not appear to me to be correct. While the points in the case they have sought to make out against the amended course do have a certain merit about them, I do not see why, given a suitable, helpful book, both the teacher and the taught should fid the amened course, in the least stiff.

An inaccurate statement that appears in the said letter is that "no text books exist on letter or essay writing." This is indeed very unfair to Mr. Patel, the Senior Persian Teacher of the well-known Bharda New High School, who has spared neither energy nor money to compile and present a most useful book —The Matriculation Persian Course—to the Persian Student world. The fact of its having been sanctioned by the Commissioner of Education, Baroda, as a supplementary text-book for Standards VI and VII, speaks volumes for the thoroughness of the book. If only your correspondents will read the book, I am sure, they will not help agreeing that the cause of their complaint has largely dissipated into thin air.—Yours, etc.,

JAL SHLAVUX.

OFFICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE

—:o:—

A PROPOSAL TO RESERVE IT FOR BARRISTERS

LONDON, Mar. 14.

In the House of Commons, questioned what action had been taken with respect to the recommendation of the Linlithgow Commission regarding the forest lands, Earl Winterton understood that action had not yet been taken on the recommendations which fell within the sphere of the provincial Governments rather than the Government of India.

INDIA HOUSE.

Lord Winterton said that it was not proposed to recover part of the cost of the India House by letting accommodation therein to private firms.

HIGH COURTS BILL.

On the subject of the High Courts Bill, Lord Winterton stated that a number of representations had been received, mostly directed against the proposal to render judges belonging to the Indian Civil Service eligible for the office of Chief Justice. Some objectors went further and sought to preserve the office as at present for English, Scottish and Irish barristers, and some urged that the Bill should be held up, pending recommendations of the Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

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NASIK DISTRICT BOARD CASE

—:o:—

EX-PRESIDENT GETS JAIL

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND FORGERY

NASIK, March 13.

Mr. Macklin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, has delivered judgment in the District Local Boards Case in which Mr. R. B. Thorat, ex-President of the Board, with six others, were charged with criminal breach of trust, etc., under several sections of the Indian Penal Code.

It will be remembered that the Government of Bombay found it necessary to appoint Mr. Dracup to investigate the affairs of the District Local Board into serious allegations, mismanagement in the conduct of its affairs.

As a result of Mr. Dracup's report the accused persons were charged by the Government and their trial was first conducted by Mr. Kudav, Special Magistrate, who committed accused to be tried by the Sessions Court under various charges.

Judgment was delivered to-day. The ex-President Mr. R. B. Thorat is sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust as a public servant and also abetment of forgery of valuable securities. S. D. Pardeshi, Chief Officer of the Board, second accused, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust. The third accused Vispute and the fifth accused Shaikh Chand Ahmed were found not guilty. The fourth accused D. S. Wagh, a contractor of the Board, who was charged under Section 409, 109, 467 of the I. P. C. for criminal breach of trust in respect of valuable securities and forgery has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on several counts, sentences to run concurrently. The sixth accused Sardar Beg Lalbeg is sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The seventh accused R. G. Gawali who was charged with forging valuable securities is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

NASIK DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT ORDERS INQUIRY

The Government of Bombay have now passed orders on the report of Mr. Dracup, Special Inquiry Officer, into the affairs of the District Local Board, Nasik, submitted by him in March last. The report indicates that there was serious mismanagement in the conduct of the affairs of the late Board and that the office arrangements were deplorable. This mismanagement resulted in a scandalous waste of the public funds, particularly in respect of construction and maintenance of roads and buildings and other civil works. In some cases evidence of misappropriation and embezzlement was forthcoming. The general conduct of the School Board cannot but have caused an appreciable reduction in the standard of efficiency for the primary schools in the district, while many of the actions of the School Board indicated clearly that the members of the Board lacked a sense of responsibility and that they were swayed by communal feelings.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

After careful consideration of the Report of the Inquiry Officer and also the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner, Central Division thereon, Government have issued the following orders:—Government do not propose to take action on the several recommendations made by the Commissioner, Central Division, for the improvement of the administration of the District Local Board till the result of the prosecutions against the persons involved in the maladministration of the Board is known. The Commissioner in the meantime has been requested to advise the Board to overhaul its office staff and replace inefficient individuals by competent and qualified men and to report again after three months what action has been taken by the Board.

As regards the special recommendations made by the Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction for the improvement of the administration of District School Board, Government state that action on almost all the recommendations made by them has already been taken and they do not propose to take any further action for the present.

Government have thanked Mr. Dracup for the care and ability with which he conducted the Inquiry and for his lucid report.

The cost of Inquiry amounting to about Rs. 2,801 will be recovered from the funds of the Board.

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CABLE ITEMS.

—:o:—

London.—The Duke and Duchess of York left for Norway on Thursday to attend at Oslo marriage of Crown Prince Olaf with Princess Martha of Sweden on the 21st instant. The Duke will be the best man.—Reuter.

Paris.—Marshal Foch is worse. His condition is causing some anxiety.—Reuter.

Teheran.—Kholney Bey, the new Egyptian Minister at Teheran, presented his credentials to the Shah on Wednesday. Very cordial speeches were exchanged on the occasion.—Reuter.

Baghdad.—Three Southampton flying boats, forming the nucleus of a new seaplane base at Basrah, arrived in Baghdad, on Wednesday afternoon, after seven hours' flight from Alexandretto at an average speed of over 100 miles per hour. They depart for Basrah to-morrow morning. No mechanical trouble was experienced during the flight from Malta to Baghdad which occupied three days.—Reuter.

London.—Oxford had a full-course trial from Putney to Mortlake on Wednesday afternoon which was accomplished in nineteen minutes three seconds.—Reuter.

Bangalore.—The Managing Committee of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce have recorded their grateful appreciation of the gift of Rs. 1,50,000 by Hajee Sir Ismail Sait made last evening towards the construction of the Chamber House.—A. P.

Bangalore.—Mr. Jagadur Ramachandra Rao, Mysore, was convicted to ten rupees fine or one week's imprisonment for disobeying the Magisterial order during the visit of the Simon Commission. He preferred imprisonment. But somebody paid the fine and he was garlanded and taken in procession.—Free Press.

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